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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

The choice of novice and experienced CYCLISTS Recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI NO. 26 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 188 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 302,421.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,600,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
30, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 46,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalny)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien	Sydney
Hongkong	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Kobe	Newchwang	Tientsin
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	New York	Tokyo
Kaiyuan	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Sekin	Teinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:

4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £70,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. (Chairman).

Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)

Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

Lieut-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)

J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)

J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.,)

Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS
AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT
PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ... . Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Hankau	Honolulu
Kyoto	Moji	New York
San Francis	Shimonoseki	Yokohama, etc.,
Hakata	Hiroshima	Kobe
London	Nagoya	Osaka
Shanghai	Tokyo	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL CHARTER OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, 1899.

Subscribed Capital .. .. Yen. 20,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. .. „ 20,000,000
Reserve Fund .. .. .. „ 5,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:

TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
MANAGER.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0 0
Capital Paid-up	15,50,000	15 5
Reserve Funds	13,37,000	0

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

DURBAR DELAVER RESTAURANT.

Hot meals of exquisite taste and best quality.

14, GREEN STREET, FORT.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL

at which to put up at in Bombay is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.

Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel, Charney Road, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 511

EASTERN HOTEL.

13, Meadows Street, Bombay.
EXCELLENT CUISINE,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
MONTHLY RESIDENTS AT CHEAP RATES

R. K. F. SASANIAN & CO.

Marine Lines, First Lane.

BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS,
GENERAD MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS.

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD,

DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES.

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.

Separate arrangements for Ladies.

Restorer and Preserver of HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.

Highly appreciated by the medical world.

Open: 8 a.m., to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

'FASHION-UP-TO-MARK.'

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of.*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion"* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit, Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

MAGNIFICENT
MIRZAPORE
AND JAIPORE

CARPETS

OF SORTS

FOR RETAIL SALE

ON COMMISSION
ON MAKER'S ACCOUNT AT FACTORY PRICES
AT

MEHTA & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,
25, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Best Silks for Sarries, China Silk by Yards, LIONS' FIRE PROOF SAFES, Indian Open Hand Carved Furniture.

SILK! SILK!

If you wish to know WHERE you can have best Silk piece-goods and embroidery at the

Lowest Prices,

where you may see designs never seen be ore, then pay a visit to or write for Patterns (free) stating requirements

KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.

270, Hornby Road, Fort.

Opposite: Messrs. John Roberts & Co.

SALE BY AUCTION.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 7, Green Street, Fort, adjacent to Bank of Bombay.

TO-MORROW AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE MOTOR CARS, CYCLE, PHONOGRAPH, GOLD WATCH, GOLD ORNAMENTS, JEWELLERY PIECE-GOODS, YOST TYPEWRITER, OFFICE STATIONERY, HINKS WALL LAMPS, ETC.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 31-1-18 at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), B. MANECKLAL AND Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at their rooms situated at the ground floor of No. 7, Green Street, just adjacent to Bank of Bombay, vely rich and handsome black teakwood household and office furniture consisting of carved cabinets in 2 and 4 pieces, single and double door almirahs office cup-boards and office tables, writing desks, moving tables, teapoys, dressing chest and drawers, iron and wooden bedsteads, cycle etc.

The property of Sheth Gandalal Mathuralal Zaveri Indorewala, Esq.,

From separate gentlemen.
One phono, complete.
One gold watch.
Yost Typewriter.
Revolving office chairs.

At the risk of the gentlemen concerned.

A lot of gold, and pearl ornaments including some articles set with precious jewels.

Piece-goods clothing (ready made) etc.

Articles are on view.

Terms as usual.

B. MANECKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 30th January 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

21, Medows Street.

SALE OF 10 CASES MOSQUITO NET.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of Mr. Girdharidas Radhakishendas, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. B. Cowasji and Co., Government Contractors, of Frere Road, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th January, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

10 cases each containing about 2,000 to 2,300 yards Mosquito Net.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of Sale.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of January, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the household furniture of a gentleman consisting of one drawing room suite of 10 pieces tapestry lined, one large cabinet, mirror back and with inlaid panel doors, chest of drawer, hat stand, marble top hexagon table, teapoys, carpets, door curtains and chucks bronze and porcelain table ornaments, vases, carved wood centre pieces, stands, pictures, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th January, 1918.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly.....	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly..	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly ..	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„ 3-8

Single Copy.....TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs 5-0	Rs. 6-0

Single Copy .....ONE Anna

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1893. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

A SUCCESSFUL System of BETTING at the RACES. Race Results to date prove it. Send 8 annas to WALEY HOPE, Post Box No. 411, Bombay. 2089

CRESCENT BALM.—Cheapest, best, unrivalled. "CRESCENT," for colds, Headaches Rheumatism, etc., etc., etc. Better than any other balm in the market. At all chemists and druggists, Japan Insect Powder Company, P. O. Box. No. 388; Bombay. 1800

A Little Glance Assorted kinds of JAMS tins 2 lbs. each, 12 tins 1 lb each. Also assorted Dry fruits. 14 lbs. net Rs. 9 respectively. Satisfaction guaranteed Carriage extra. THE SINDH AND BALUCHIS TAN TRADING COY, Quetta. Tele "Beauty." 1906

SCIENCE v/s OPERATION.—Piles radically cured. Both external and internal of any standing. Price Rs. 4 per phial. Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Guaranteed cure. Price Rs. 4. Cure for the Deaf. The deaf can hear after using the medicine internally. Rs 5 per bottle. A WHITE & Co., 50, Tollygunge, CALCUTTA. 1569

LEPROSY of ten years' standing Leucoderma and patches of any duration arising from vitiated blood cured radically and permanently in four weeks. Rs. 7/8 per week. Three days' treatment sent free for trial. THE EASTERN MEDICINE STORE, 77, Durga, Ch., Mitter Street, Calcutta. 895

A BOON TO BOMBAY—Hakim Abdul Wahab Ansari, popularly known as "HAKIM NABINA," Personal Physician to the late Nizam of Hyderabad and of present Nizam's Mahalat for six years, has now opened a UNANI DISPENSARY at Kolsa Mohalla, Pydowni. He is willing to undertake the cure of any diseases that might have been pronounced incurable. Consultation hours 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. 2037

SINGLE-KEY SETS of Superior 4 Lever socketed unpickable PADLOCKS having only one key and no duplicate to pass all the locks in the particular set. Sets of 6 PADLOCKS. 1½in. size Rs. 11/8, 2in. size Rs. 13/13. 2½in. size Rs. 18/6 p. set. Sets of 12 PADLOCKS. 1½in size Rs. 23, 2in. size Rs. 27-10 p. set. R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road, Bombay. 507

PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS:—We have received a few NATIONAL PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS. The National Standard Portable is quite different and distinct from any other writing machine yet produced. The National will be found to give more real value for less money. It is non-folding, compact, has ball-bearing carriage, large ribbon spools, wide universal key-board, two-colour ribbon, back space mechanism, stencil cutting and fully visible. Weight only 10 lbs. Price Rs. 130 including travelling Case. Buy a National and get more for less Money.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co.,
36, (B), Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
Tels: "Writertype."

HOTELS & HEALTH RESORTS

DEOLALI'S PREMIER HOTEL.—Grand Hotel well-known for Best cusine, cleanliness and home comforts and separate Blocks. Moderate charges. Apply H. F. SETNA, Proprietor. 1000

EDUCATIONAL.

MEETS DAILY—(7-30 to 9 a.m.) B. G. DESAI'S MATRICULATION CLASS, English and Mathematics. CHANDA RAMJEE HIGH SCHOOL, Bombay 4. 2104

WANTED—PUPILS for SHORTHAND (NEW METHOD) taught within two months and TYPEWRITING. Special Dictation in Shorthand. Enrolment for L. C. C. Examination till 7th February, 1918. Apply LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, 283, Hornby Road. 2106

WANTED—PUPILS to receive inspiring lessons in English, Sanskrit and Gujrati Classics from a Literary man of recognised worth. Touching Lessons in the Bhagvat Gita and Emerson. Character-building a speciality. Write to Box No. 707, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2107

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Competent TRANSFER CLERKS for the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., Please apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to the BANK, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2116

PHOTOGRAPHY—Wanted PRINTER for silver paper only. BACKHOUSE & Co., Poona. 1932

WANTED—Two COMPOUNDERS for Bombay and Mahableshwar Branch of Treacher and Co., Apply TREACHER & Co., Fort, 2036

WANTED—A GOVERNESS as a COMPANION and TEACHER for a daughter of a Prince. Salary Rs. 50. Apply to Box No. 682, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2001

WANTED—An OFFICE ASSISTANT, knowing English and well up in accounts for the Empress Mills, at Nagpur, good salary to a competent man. Apply TATA SONS & Co., Agents, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 1035

WANTED—TALLY CLERKS to proceed to Busreh. Those experienced only need apply with credentials to MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Nicol Road, Bombay. 2031

WANTED—An experienced TYPIST with knowledge of Book-keeping, as well as an experienced English knowing Hindu Mehtajee. Good Salary to deserving men Apply Box No. 691, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2034

WANTED.—A temporary BAILIFF and CLERK on Rs. 30 p.m., one who writes a good hand and knows typewriting will be preferred. Apply to the DEPUTY SHERIFF, Sheriff's Office, High Court, Bombay. 2112

WANTED—Young and energetic NURSE to look after two grown up children at Cuffe Parade. Vegetarian preferred. Apply with photos to Box No. 705, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2101

WANTED—A competent ACCOUNTANT and a HEAD SHROFF for the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd. Please apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to the BANK, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2117

WANTED—One experienced HOSIERY MASTER, thorough in all the branches of the knitting-factory or Mill, must be good machanic, energetic. Apply stating age, experience and salary required to Box No. 614, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1667

WANTED—An all-round SALESMAN, one having experience of Import, Export business, especially Japanese sundry lines preferred. Knowledge of correspondence, accountancy and typewriting essential. Apply stating lowest salary with copies of testimonials to Box No. 700, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2066

WANTED—An EUROPEAN or ANGLO-INDIAN LADY TYPIST, with knowledge of Accounts, Correspondence and general Office work. One willing to do canvassing at times and energetic preferred. Apply with testimonials to the CONTINENTAL IMPORT & EXPORT Co., 21, Churchgate Street, Fort. 2121

WANTED for an Indian Army Depot PAY CLERK with previous experience in Departmental or Regimental Offices. Pay Rs. 30—5—40 to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to ADJUTANT DEPOT, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1245

WANTED—AN ENGLISH SPEAKING CLERK with previous experience in Brigade or Regimental Office to superintend Returns Records, and Files of Indian Infantry Depot. Pay Rs. 35—5—40 per mensem to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to ADJUTANT, Depot, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1177

WANTED—A TRANSLATOR, who will certify his translations to be correct, for translating Marathi Correspondences with the Government and High Court of Bombay into English. They are required for preparing an application to the Government of India. Experienced hand need only apply, with terms, to Box No. 702, Advt. Department, "Bombay Chronicle." 2077

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN ENGLISHMAN of good family and education desires POST as PRIVATE SECRETARY or COMPANION to an Indian gentleman of standing. Apply Box No. 704, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2093

RETIRED POLITICAL OFFICER (Indian) with considerable experience of Native States seeks EMPLOYMENT as DEWAN. Can produce unexceptionable references and testimonials of honesty, straightforwardness and capability. Write to Box No. 686, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2025.

WANTED.

WANTED—Rs. 8,000 under personal or valuable moveable property security, or both. Apply to Box No. 634, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 2014

WANTED—STUDENTS desirous of joining College to see PRINCIPAL, EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL for Matric and Senior Cambridge, conducted under Educational Experts at convenient times at 259/261, Hornby Road, opposite Messrs. Cox and Co., FRESH NAMES enrolled for Matric and Cambridge, (July & Dec.) 1918. 815

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A young handsome looking LION (male) two years old, of very good size and in excellent condition. Apply RUSTOM JEHANGIR VAKIL, Ahmedabad. 2102

FOR SALE.—TAXI METER, Popp's Patent with wire and pipe complete. Price Rs. 210, very little used. Apply Box, No. 696, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2050

FOR SALE A large two-storied BUILDING, near Bandstand. A direct transaction without broker. Write to Box No. 706, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2103

FOR SALE—Oxey Acetylene Welding and Brazing, and pump combined with air compressor, and air accumulator. Apply LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum. 2099

FOR SALE—At Matheran the "KEEPSAKE," GOOD accommodation, fin situation. For price, particulars, apply FRAMJI JAMSEDJI BATLIBOI, Forjet Street, Tardeo, Bombay. 1603

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—One MOTOR GENERATOR by Siemens Bros. 16 B. H. P. and Dynamo combined 110 volts, 100 amperes, complete with main switch and fuses. Apply GLOBE ELECTRIC CO., Grant Road, next to London Hotel. 2047

FOR SALE—FINISHING MACHINE, Cloth Baling Press, Cloth Stamping Machine, Cloth Folding Machine, Bleaching Plant Complete. All new. For full particulars apply to CLIMAX MACHINE WORKS Co., 118, Arthur Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay. 2100

FOR SALE—A most luxurious up-to-date seven seater comfortable CAR, English body by Mulliner, fitted with six speed gears, two direct drives, one low direct drive for town, and another direct drive for touring, electric lights, self-starter, price Rs. 18,000. A seven seater NAPIER CABRIOLETTE, recently overhauled and painted very comfortable in execellent condition, price Rs. 10,000. Apply to Messrs. HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS, 6, New Queen's Road, Bombay. 2108

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—Office room, 1st floor, opposite Bombay Bank, from 1st March, 1918. Apply R. S. KAVARANA, 3, Church Gate Street, Watson Building. 2110

TO LET—A Three storied BUILDING, in Medows Street, with Shops, either for Offices or, Residential purposes, and Hostels. Apply sharp to ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY. 2051

TO BE LET—From 1st Feb. "TEHMINA LODGE," situated at Nasik Road, Deolali. Please write or see Dr. P. D. BHIVANDIVALA, 121, Dhobitalao, Bombay. 2049

TO LET—Mahableshwar, BUNGALOWS etc., for the coming Hot Season available. Please write for particulars, etc., to P. D. DIKSHIT, House Agent, Mahableshwar. Telegrams "DIKSHIT" Mahableshwar. 1798

TO BE LET.—A commodious BUNGALOW, with vast compound, commanding admirable sea-view, open on all sides, on Altamount Road, suitable for Rajas, Chiefs, Europeans and Japanese. Available immediately. Apply Box No. 708 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2111

TO LET—For Office purposes two large and one small rooms in Medows Street. Splendidly suited for office or show room of any description. Situation extremely central. Inspection invited. Apply GUSTADJI, 67, Medows Street, in premises occupied by Devare and Co., Photographers. 2119

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received in the office of the undersigned on Monday, the 11th February, 1918, upto 1 o'clock p.m., (Standard Time) for constructing a pavilion for the Grant Medical College Gymkhana on the Kennedy Sea Face. Value of work about Rs. 19,115. The Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours, either on personal application or by duly authorized Agents. Earnest money, amounting to Rs. 950 (Nine hundred and fifty) only in cash or in Government Promissory Notes (Cheques will not be accepted) should accompany each tender. Security deposit of Rs. 1,900, (One thousand and nine hundred) only, in Government Promissory Notes will be required from the contractor whose tender will be accepted. No forms will be issued on the day the tender is to be received.

A. H. WHYTE,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay 28th January, 1918. 2095

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Company's Office at Church-Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, at 2-40 o'clock (S.T.), on FRIDAY, the 8th day of February, 1918, when the subjoined Resolution which was approved as extraordinary resolution at the meeting held on 24th January, 1918, will be submitted as special Resolution:—

RESOLUTION.

That the articles contained in the type-written document submitted to the Meeting and for the purposes of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such articles be and they are hereby adopted as the articles of the Company to the exclusion of all the existing articles thereof.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1918.

By order of the Board.
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

NOTE.—The proposed New Articles may be inspected at the Company's office by any shareholder during office hours. 2114

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Company's office at Churchgate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, at 2-30 o'clock (S.T.), on FRIDAY, the 8th February, 1918, when the subjoined Resolution which was approved as extraordinary resolution at the meeting held on 24th January, 1918, will be submitted as special Resolution:—

RESOLUTION.

That the articles contained in the type-written document submited to the Meeting and for the purposes of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such articles be and they are hereby adopted as the articles of the Company to the exclusion of all the existing articles thereof.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1918.

By order of the Board.
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

NOTE.—The proposed New Articles may be inspected at the Company's office by any shareholder during office hours. 2114

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. W. CROWDER & Co. LTD., have REMOVED to New Offices situated at BALLARD ROAD, Opposite New Custom House, BOMBAY.

Post Box No. 277,
Telephone No. 283. 2069

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 50 per share equal to 10 pet cent free of Income Tax will be paid on and after 30th January, 1918 between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to the registered shareholders on production of their Share Certificates.

By order of the Board,
K. H. McCORMACK.
Managing Director.

Bombay, 25th January, 1918. 2045

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 12-8 per share equal to 10 per cent free of Income Tax will be paid on and after 30th January, 1918, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to the registered shareholders on production of their Share Certificates.

By order of the Board,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 25th January, 1918. 2044

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of all Mill-owners and persons interested in the Indian Cotton trade that the deliberate watering of cotton for purposes of adulteration has been penalised and will be strictly prevented in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions. Every effort is being made by seed distribution and by prevention of adulteration, to increase the quantity of long staple "Gaorani" cotton, for which these Dominions were at one time famous. Much success has already been achieved and merchants desiring to procure this long and silky staple variety of cotton, should apply to the Director of Agriculture, His Highness the Nizam's Government, who will help them in every possible way.

G. E. C. WAKEFIELD,
Director-General of Revenue.
H. H. the Nizam's Government.
Hyderabad (Deccan),
17th November, 1917. 1575

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE STANDARD BANK, LIMITED.
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE OF ADJOURNED MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company which was to be held on MONDAY, the 28th January, 1918, was adjourned for want of quorum. The adjourned Meeting will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Kanta Building Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 2nd February, 1918, at 4 p.m.. (S.T.)

Bombay, 29th January, 1918.

VITHALDAS DAMODHER GOVINDJEE,
Joint Liquidator.

NOTICE.

HOME RULE LEAGUE MEMBERS, who do not get their letters or Literature posted by us, are requested to inform the Secretaries of their proper address.

251, Hornby Road, Fort. 2021

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY BUILDING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Creditors of the abovenamed Company which is being voluntarily wound up are required on or before the 9th of March, 1918, being the day for that purpose fixed by the undersigned to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to Messrs. Ardeshir Merwanji Madan and Rahimtoola M. Chinoy the Liquidators of the said Company c/o the undersigned and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidators, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove the said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1918.

DEVIDAS H. KASABWALA,
for Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram & Madan,
Attorneys for the abovenamed Liquidators. 1962.

No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI ISMAIL HAJI IBRAHIM has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client.

All persons having any claim or demand against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, lien, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at No. 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mahim, near Durga Street and fronting on the west side of the Customs Road Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, surrounded by a compound wall and containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-eight and three-ninths (258 3/9) square yards or thereabouts being portion of Old Survey No. 206 and New Survey No. 41 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5230 and Street No. 7, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Custom Road Cross Lane, on or towards the West by the Sea shore, on or towards the North by the property of Mahomed Aba and on or towards the South by the property of Canji Malji.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1918.

MANCHESHAW B. CHOTHIA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2122.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of KHERAJ NAGJEE, late of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a landed proprietor ..... Deceased.

(1) Bai PREMABAI, widow of the deceased (2) DOONGERSEY NAGJEE and (3) NARRANJI GANGARAM, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, the Executrix and the two Executors named in the will of the deceased all residing at Vad Gadi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-sixth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 26th day of January, 1918.

Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
2120. Petitioners' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited by the undersigned on behalf of the Executors and Trustees of the late Mr. BOMANJI EDULJI CASSINATH for purchase of the undermentioned properties.

Offers will be received by the undersigned upto the 31st day of January, 1918.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

1. Land situate at Nepean Sea Road, comprising about 12,307 square yards of which 11,674 square yards are freehold and a small portion admeasuring about 633 square yards facing the sea is land newly assessed with three bungalows, outhouses and stable standing thereon.

2. Land situate at Girgaum Road and Trinity Street and known as Dhobitalao Old Market, comprising about 3008 square yards, of Pension and Tax tenure with a newly built house and several old structures.

3. Land situate at the 7th and 8th Khatwady Lanes comprising about 1,791 square yards of Quit and Ground Rent tenure with a newly built house.

4. Land situate at 8th Khetwady Lane comprising about 557 square yards of Quit and Ground Rent tenure with a stable thereon.

5. Land situate at Naigaum Cross Road, comprising about 12,985 square yards of Government Taka tenure with bungalow thereon. The whole property is leased to the Kalomoor Mills, Limited, for 999 years at Rs 120 per month free of taxes. The Lessees have an option of purchasing the same on or before 1924 for Rs. 32,000.

6 Land situate at Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, comprising about 183 square yards of Quit and Ground Rent tenure with a newly built house.

7 Land situate at 164-166 Hill Road, Bandora, comprising about 1,381 square yards of Government renewable leasehold tenure with a chawl having a shop.

8 Leasehold Land situate at 153 Hill Road, Bandora, comprising about 1,706 square yards with a house of two compartments.

9 Leasehold Land situate at No. 1 and 1 A. Khar Road Bandora comprising about 1,592 square yards with a bungalow and several shops.

10. Leasehold Land situate at No. 182 Khar Road Bandora comprising about 64 square yards with a house containing a shop.

11. Leasehold Land situate at No. 178 Khar Road Bandora comprising about 83 square yards with a house thereon.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1917.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Executors and Trustees of the late Mr. B. E. Cassinath.
1436

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of a Landed Property, Situate at Arthur Road, advertised on THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 30th instant POSTPONED until further order.

The Auction Sale of 4 incomplete Landed Properties Situate at Sankli Street, Byculla, on plot Nos. 12A, 12B, 11A and 11B, that was adjourned last Monday, will take place on the premises MONDAY, the 4th February at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.)

Further particulars, conditions of Sale and inspection of title deeds can be had of Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, Attorneys for the mortgagees Messrs. Premsookh Oderam and Mortidhar Premsookh at their office at Cook's Building Horaby Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 32 BALES SHOLAPUR TROUSERINGS OF BOMBAY PETIT'S' MILLS.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd February at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of the concerned near the shop of Seth Jivanlal Manilal at Champa Gully Moolji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of Seth Devidas Sharma.

31 Bales each 30 Pieces Sholapur trouserings of Bombay Petit's Mills 52 inches and 24 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PORTUGUESE CHURCH ROAD, DADAR.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd February, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs MEHTA & Co., will, under instructions from Messrs. Khandvala and Co., Attorneys for Anton Jivan Nakhwa the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Danial Francis Murzallo, John Bantista Murzallo, Dominic Manoel Murzallo, Peter Manoel Murzallo and Thomas Anthony Murzallo by virtue of the power of Sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage dated 1st October, 1912, sell by public auction the undermentioned very valuable property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground known as Bomblim situated at Lower Mahim or Portuguese Church Road (Dadar) within the Island of Bombay and within the registration Sub-District of Bombay bearing Collectors Old Nos. 153, New No. 3769, Old Survey No. 853 New Survuey No. 1475 Containing by admeasurement 2138 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon and registered by the assessor and collector of Municipal rates and taxes in the name of the said Danial Francis Murzello and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the east by the public passage leading to Hansale Lane as well as Bhandarwada Lane on or towards the west by the Oart of N. S. D. Salvacao and on or towards the North by the Oart of D. Vales and on or towards the South by the Oarts of J. F. Rodrigues.

Further particulars conditions of sale and inspections of title deeds can be had of Messrs. Khandvala and Co., attorneys for the Mortgagee herein at their office No. 91.99, Medows Street Fort or of the undersigned.

MEHTA. & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th Jan. 1918.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 PIECES NATURAL WHITE WATERPROOF CANVAS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, the following goods:—
60 pieces Natural White Waterproof Canvas each 36in. by 36 yards.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 30th January, 1918.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 29, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 31st instant at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) at "Maldon House" New Marine Lines, Messrs. BENNETT and Company, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, very valuable teak and blackwood, plain and carved furniture, drawing room suites, cabinets oleographs, paintings, rich Chesterfield sofas, cushions chairs, brass electric standard lamps, drawing room carpets, side boards, dining tables and chairs, almyrahs and cupboards iron bedsteads, iron safe by Chubb, chest of drawers, large Chival glass, meatsafe, kitchen utensils, ice box, garden pots, etc. etc., the property of T. W. Bonner Esq., Loco-Superintendent G. I. P. Railway.

Catalogue are published and property is on view.

ON SATURDAY the 2nd proximo at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 secondhand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 grey Arab horse, quiet in harness.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable and Artistic Furniture.

Rare Opportunity to Rajas, Princes, and Wealthy Gentlemen to decorate Halls, Drawing Rooms, Temples, Museums and Gardens.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd February, next, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction the undermentioned furniture (brought from Joonagad for the purposes of sale), at the Ground Floor of "Raval," Building, opposite N. Powell and Co., Lamington Road, (Girgaum, very valuable and handsome rare artistic furniture, such as Bohimain cut glass, bedsteads, round tables, arm chairs, big mirrors, caskets, plates, vases, swings, electric chandeliers, large mirror door almyrahs, writing tables, dressing and wash-hand tables, cabinets, brass bedsteads, drawing room suite of sofa and chairs, rich vases and figures and many, other artioles too numerous to describe.

The property of the late Vazir Saheb Bhoodarbhai, C.I.E., of Joonagadh.

Catalogues are published and the above is now on view.

N.B.—We recommend the public to view the articles as they are very seldom seen in Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BHENDY BAZAR FORAS ROAD, JAIL ROAD, IMAMWADA NEXT TO BABULA TANK.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for Ali Akbar Hasanally Fyzee and Ali Ashar Hasanally Fyzee and of Messrs. Payne and Co; Attorneys for Ali Azhar Hasanally Fyzee, Ali Athar Hasanally Fyzee, Her Highness Lady Nazli Rafia Begum, Begum Atiya Fyzee Rahamin and Zohra Begum Hasanally Fyzee who are the joint owners, Messrs. Bennett and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the days time and places mentioned against the lots the following valuable landed properties:—

Property at Bhendy Bazar or Parel Road, to be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of February 1918 at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece of land with the dwelling house standing thereon situate on the West side of Bhendy Bazar or Parel Road, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement three hundred square yards and seven-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, formerly assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 8059 and Street No. 310—320 and bearing Collector's Old No. 2310, New No. 899 and bounded on or towards the East by Bhendi Bazaar or Parel Road on or towards the West by the property of Dadabhai Nowroji Davar on or towards the North by the property of Lalji Kurson and on or towards the South by the Nizam Street.

Property at Foras Road to be sold on FRIDAY, the 8th day of February, 1918, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground with the messuage tenements chawls or ranges of buildings standing thereon situate at Foras Road in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of assessment under E Ward No. 2990 to 3003 and Street Nos. 1 to 87 Foras Road and bearing new survey Nos. 6922 and 6923 and containing by admeasurement six thousand nine hundred and forty-four square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the house of Curseti Sethna on or towards the West by a vacant piece of land belonging to Shiolal Motilal on or towards the North by the stable owned by Goomer Jamal and on or towards the South by Foras Road aforesaid.

Properties at Babulla Tank to be sold on MONDAY, the 11th day of February, 1918 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land or ground with the dwelling house standing thereon situate on the West side of Ally Mahomed Khan Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and forty-eight square yards and five-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3649 and the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under B Ward No. 3449 and Street No. 5 and bounded on or towards the East by the said Alli Mahomed Khan Street on or towards the West by Babulla Tank on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan and now belonging to Sultan Navaz Jung of Hyderabad and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan and now belonging to Aga Syed Mahomed Kazrani.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land with the stable standing thereon situate in the registration sub-district and Island of Bombay fronting on the East side of Ally Mahomed Khan Street registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 728, New No. 3355, Old Survey No. 2497 and New Survey No. 3649 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment No. B Ward No. 3446 and Street No. 1-2 containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-six square yards and two-nine of another square yard or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the Burial ground, on or towards the West by the said Ally Mahomed Khan Street and on or towards the North by the said Alli Mahomed Khan Street and on or towards the South by a Quarry and the Burial ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhoy and Co Solicitors High Court, at their Office No. 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 25th February next, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Little Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, rich sideboard and dumbwaiters, table, hanging and hall lamps electric fans, and electric light fittings, by "Osler". American book cases, cane furniture beaded chicks, American roll top table, revolving book cases, chest of drawers, almyrahs, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and chairs, sewing cabinets, carpets and durries, one sweet tone cabinet grand piano of 88 notes combined with pianola and 32 rollers by "Concord", Chicago, canvas folding chairs, Singer sewing machine, iron cots, chival glasses, matting, large ice box, Zinc bath tubs, full size English baths and hand basins, fitted by Richardson and Cruddas, copper water boiler, aluminium utensils, garden tubs, and pots, one 20-30 H.P. 6 cylinder Limousine Landaulet Darracque Motor Car, 7 seater, magneto, ignition with glass wind screen, accessories, etc. in excellent condition and good running order, one handsome strong Waler charger, 15 hands, 6 years old, etc., etc.

The property of the Hon. Mr. J. S. Ward-law-Milne.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF POTTERY GOODS.

Under instructions from the offices concerned Messrs BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY the 28th February next at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at Port Trust Godown, situated at Hospital Lane, Mazagon, on account and risk of the Perfect Pottery Co., Ltd., of Jubbulpore the following pottery goods consisting of 4in. and 6in round bends, 4in. y. singly junctions, 3in. round pipes, 9in. seating blocks, 6in. by 9in. flue covers, 4in. and 6in. open channels, Gully traps, sewer traps, segmental bricks, square bricks, standard bricks, flue covers, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GINNING FACTORY AT SHANDAMA.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the People Free Reading Room and Library, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 28th proximo at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following Factory, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Damodher Gordhandas Sukhadwalla:

A large Ginning Factory at Shandama in th Kusba Shada, containing 45 Platt Bros., 5½ Bearing Gins, with weldrone Bros 30 by 7½ feet boiler and 47 Horse Power and 120 lbs. pressure Engine of Greaves Cotton and Co.

The land is held on 28 and 99 years tenancy and admeasures 1 piece 8 acres and 5 goonthas and the other piece 4½ acres and 5 goonthas, 12 acres and a half and 10 goonthas and the yearly ground rent payable respectively for both the plots is Rs. 150 and Rs 275.

The building is pucca built with corrugated iron roof.

There are besides 300 tons of fire wood, fire pump machine, hose-pipe, lathe, donkey pump, cart weighing machine and other stores.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th January, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 1ST FEBRUARY, 1918, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of February, 1918, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the 2nd floor of the New General Post Office, near the Victoria Terminus, Fort, very valuable teak and blackwood made-to-order household furniture by Dewji Canji, Ahmed Dewji, and others, comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass and porcelainware, rich platedware, refrigeration ice chest, marble top tables, teapoys, upholstered drawing room suites, rich carpets, full plate Sanderson camera with Goerz Dagar 6.8 lens with dark slides, developing and enlarging box, flower vases, glass bead door chicks, marble sets of table clocks, Collard and Collard iron framed cottage piano, solid brass bedsteads, mirror and panel door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, bedroom chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, clothes and gown presses gramophone machine with records, easy chairs, hat stands, iron safe with stand, aluminium cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of G. W. Love, Esq., J.P., Presidency Postmaster, Bombay.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

By order of the Embarkation Store Officer Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will on THURSDAY, the 7th day of February, 1918 at 9 a.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, (near Port Trust's Revenue Offices.)

A lot of unserviceable stores comprisings.

Gunny and sheeting bags, bottles, tins, iron drums, hope iron, barrels, casks, hogsheads, keys, canvas, cuttings, empty cases and crates old gunnies, barrel staves, water proof sheets, waste paper, jars, etc., etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within 7 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A LOT OF OIL BARRELS, TRADE GUNNIES, HOOP IRON, ETC.

By order of the Embarkation Store Officer Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY, & Co., Auctioneers, will on FRIDAY, the 15th day of February, 1918, at 2-00 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at Grain Depot, Tank Bunder, Mazagon.

A lot of oil barrels, trade gunnies, hoop iron, etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th January, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

What

IS THE NAME

on

EVERY TONGUE?

C. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT 6-30 Sharp — **TO-NIGHT** 9-45 Sharp

POT-POURRI PROGRAMME

DE VILLIERS
Moving Theatre
DHOBI TALAO
WITH NEW FEATURES

THE RESURRECTION OF THEMIS
by general request.

SPIRIT SEANCE. **SLATE WRITING**

SPIRIT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON
who, like

DE VILLIERS,
NEVER TOLD A LIE.

Mysticism, Laughter, Screams,

THE BEST SHOW IN BOMBAY.

POPULAR PRICES. **Plan at ROSE & Co.**

THE SWEET CHARMER!
The one magnetic name in filmdom

PROTEA

is not new to you; yet the extremely thrilling adventures of this heroic lady recently commenced in shape of a three-week serial at the

WEST END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)
in the soul-stirring 6 episodes of

"THE MYSTERIES OF THE CASTLE OF MALMORT"

Is absolutely new and fresh to the thousands of adorers of this wonderful woman.

Don't miss Protea in this Seria.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 AND 9-45.
3 FINAL EPISODES

THE SHIELDING SHADOW

NEXT SATURDAY 2nd FEB. FOR 3 DAYS ONLY
SATURDAY 2nd, SUNDAY 3rd, AND MONDAY 4th.
THE NEW INDIAN OFFICIAL WAR FILM

"THE INDIAN EMPIRE"

TAKEN BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
Showing
THE POWER OF INDIA
Loyalty of Indian States, War Work in India India's Military Part in the War India's Industrial part in the War
The Greatness of India Unique Scenes of Bombay

BOMBAY'S GREAT PART IN THE WAR!

Sole Director for the East: Mr. M. E. BANDMAN.

PRICES Rs. 3, 2, 1, & 8 & 4 ANNAS

One-third of Gross Proceeds remitted to H. M. Government for War Charities.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
LAMINGTON ROAD. TELEPHONE 2020.

TO-NIGHT
4th instalment of
MYSTERY OF THE
DOUBLE CROSS
featuring
MOLLIE KING
and
LEON BARRY.
PATHE GAZETTE
Topical.
ALONG THE RIO GRANDE
Travel.
PINCHED
by
LONESOME LUKE
The King of all Comedians
TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. DAILY.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 5 p.m.
SPECIAL PRIZE SHOW ON EVERY SUNDAY AT 3-30 P.M.
POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS:

NEW
ALAHMBRA
CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 2417.
FURTHER THUNDERING INSTALMENT
OF
PATRIA! PATRIA!
In which the Great American
WAR PREPARATIONS
WILL BE SEEN.
THIS FIFTH INSTALMENT
COMMENCES SATURDAY 26th JANUARY.
PATRIA and BESS
are entrapped in new meshes.
How Donald comes to their rescue.
This serial has been supplied by Mr. M. C. Patel, Sub-agent, Pathe Freres, Kalbadevi.
USUAL HALF PRICES.
SATURDAY, SUNDAY PRIZE MATINEE AT 3-30 & 5-15 & EVERY NIGHT AT 7, 8-45, & 10-30 (S. T.)

WANTED CINEMA LOVERS

to note that we are prepared to undertake private Cinema entertainment in any part of Bombay in a place fitted with electric installation, at Moderate Charges.
All inquiries should be addressed to the Proprietor, IMPERIAL CINEMA, Lamington Road.
1476

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

The Exhibition of the Society will be held in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving pictures is WEDNESDAY NOON, 6th March, 1918.
For particulars and Prospectus apply to HONY. SECY. Bombay Art Society, Assay Office, H. M's Mint, Mint Rd, Fort.
1670

ELDORADO
ITALIAN CINEMA.
Lamington Road—North.
TO-NIGHT!
An Enjoyable Programme
GAUMONT GRAPHIC
Latest Topical.
FOOLSHEAD'S WHIP
A sparkling comic, featuring the Prince of Funmakers.
THE
AMERICAN GIRL
3 POWERFUL EPISODES 3
Each forming a complete story in itself.
THE AMERICAN GIRL
electrifies the audience with its speed, its astounding thrills, and makes the spectators gasp with amazement at its mighty action.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-15.
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST NIGHT
OF OUR BURLESQUE SEASON!
AT 6-15 **TO-NIGHT** AT 9-45
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
Presents
MELBOURNE'S BURLESQUE SUCCESS
CARMINETTA
And
MERRY MOMENTS
By the
Strolling Players
LOOK OUT TO-MORROW!!
For
MELBOURNE'S NOVEL AND ORIGINAL REVUE
THE PASSING SHOW
7 IN SEVEN REMARKABLE 7
LOCAL TOPICAL SCENES
SEE H. M. S. HORRIBLE THE BOMBARDMENT
THE NAVAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE
THE CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY OF
BOB AND BILL, etc., etc.
EXCITEMENT! TEARS!! LAUGHTER & CHEERS!!
Absolutely
THE BEST SHOW OF THIS SEASON.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
COL. FRANK
FILLIS' CIRCUS
SEVENTH WEEK IN BOMBAY AND STILL AS POPULAR AS THE INITIAL WEEKS.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENT
OF THE
MUSICAL SHIRLEYS
JUST ARRIVED FROM AUSTRALIA.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY.
Lovers of Musical Art should NOT MISS THIS TREAT.
ENORMOUS SUCCESS.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30—No. 3 PROGRAMME.
THURS. & FRI., JAN. 31st and FEB. 1st.
By Special Request
THE WILD WEST SKETCH
ENTITLED
FOR THE LOVE OF A COWBOY
SATURDAY and SUNDAY 2 and 3 FEB.
Grand Complimentary Benefits
TENDERED TO
F. E AND MADAME FILLIS
A COMPILATION OF SELECTED BILL.
ILLUMINATED MATINEES SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 5 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES PREVAIL.
Night:—Rs. 3, 2, 1-8, 1 and Ans. 8.
Matinee:—Rs. 2, 1, and Ans. 8.
ANYBODY and EVERYBODY.
PLAN AT ROSE & AT THE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-45 p.m.
POPULAR PICTURES.
PATHE GAZETTE.
"DRAKE'S LOVE STORY."
"HONOUR THY FATHER."
"DIANA'S DRESS REFORM"
Popular Prices: Rs. 2, 1-8, 1 & Ans. 8 and 4.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.
Near Crawford Market. Tel. 1882.
To-night! ***To-night!***
ANOTHER FINE LONG INSTALMENT OF THE GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL
THE
STRANGE CASE OF MARY PACE.
Presenting a most unusual Murder Mystery full of throbs and thrills.

EPISODE 10—THE CLUE
Exciting scenes of an American Congress Election.

EPISODE 11—THE RAID.
Most exciting scenes of a police raid on gambling den.

EPISODE 12—THE SLUMS.
Vivid pictures showing the night life of the East End.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE A SINGLE ONE OF THESE EPISODES.
Each is full of life, motion and interest, and leads you on from clue to clue to the final solution of the mystery.

TOPICAL BUDGET, A ROARING COMIC.
(Zoatest)

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY AT 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
Saturday and Sunday usual Prize Show at 5-15.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY'S LEADING PICTURE THEATRE

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-30 & 10. p. m.

For the first time on the Empire Screen Pathe's Beautiful Cinema Star

GLADYS HULETTE

In a new Gold Rooster Play.

"MISS NOBODY"

Next Saturday, 2nd February, for the first time on a Bombay Screen

MATHESON LANG IN THE "MERCHANT OF VENICE"

Matheson Lang, the famous English Actor, in the Character of "SHYLOCK", in which he created such a sensation some years ago in Bombay.

At Mustan Tank, Bellasis Road,

TO-NIGHT! AT 9-30 P.M. TO-NIGHT!!!

Great success of our 2nd programme which is unanimously acknowledged to be varied and most interesting.

KARLEKAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

AND

MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS

ALL NEW ACTS! ALL NEW ITEMS!!

See the Monkeys doing Military drill and Dining at an Hotel, etc., etc.

Our Monkeys are a show of which the whole of Bombay is talking.

New equestrian feats. New animal acts New Acrobats, Tumblers, Riders and Clowns.

LITTLE DAMO

The miniature **SANDOW** only 12 years old holding a stone weighing 1200 lbs. on chest.

Children under 10 half price to Box, 1st and 2nd seats only.

MATINEES ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS AT 4-45 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Plan at All India General Agency, 419 Thakurdwar, opposite Indu Prakash Press.

Book your seats early to avoid disappointment. For further particulars see handbills.

T. G. Shellar, *Proprietor.* **J. W. Wallet,** *Manager.*

PLAGUE

90 per cent. Cure guaranteed by Mixed Treatment (Serum-Injections and Antiseptic Mixtures) if informed within 24 hours of the attack.

DR. P. S. GANLA, M. D.,

[SERUM-THERAPIST

Specialist in Consumption & Scrofula

BOMBAY No 8.

Excelsior Electric Co.

Dealers in all kinds of Electrical, Accessories and Fancy Goods Wholesale and Retail. Undertake Repairs of Fans and Contract of Installations of buildings.

181, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Storm and Rain-proof

SHADOWLESS LAMPS with latest improvements For Public Halls, Railways, Streets, Gardens, etc.

From 300 to 2,500 C. P. Ligh

Illustrated Price List Free.

THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,

MUMBUM STREET, BOMBAY.

JAPANESE PILSENER BEER

replaces

GERMAN PILSENER.

DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY.

The largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.

ASAHI

BRAND

The Best Brand in Japan. Nothing to match it in quality.

Sub-Agents:

D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO.
D. D. BARIA & CO.
P. C. SHROFF & SON.
M. P. BARIA & CO.
BOMBAY.

NOTICE

AN ENTERPRISING NEW INDUSTRY IN BOMBAY?

An UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY for Building-contractors, Dealers, Engineers, Mill, Marine and Military-stores Suppliers; Municipal, Public-Works and Railway Authorities to know that:—

THE INDIAN WHITE PAINT MANUFACTURING CO.

11, Love Lane, Byculla, BOMBAY.

Manufacture in their most up-to-date Electrically-equipped Factory WHITE LEAD, ORDINARY WHITE PAINT, CHOCOLATE PAINT and other Paints (Moist Paste, and Ready-mixed Liquid) Enamel Paints GENUINE DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OIL, Varnish, Black Japan, Whiting, Putty etc. Large stocks kept, or manufactured to order.

QUALITY TESTED AND PROVED BEST! PRICES COMPETITIVE!!

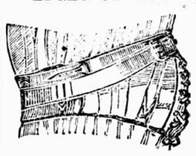
A TRIAL ORDER WILL CONVINCE!!!

Use our "EXCELLO" ready-mixed WHITE ZINC and other Liquid Paints, manufactured specially suitable for India.

Telegrams: WHITEPAINT

Telephone:—3953

CHAPMAN'S TRUSS ENABLES NATURE TO RE-UNITE TORN EDGES OF THE RUPTURE



Because it uplifts the rupture to its proper position, unites the edge of the break and making 30 or 40 percent cure sure where truss is constantly and permanently kept. **A Rupture Sufferer,** sually finds great relief by holding thes juupture with his hand. **The Chapman trus** is designed to act exactly as the human hand does. It lifts up the Hernia, holds it in position and is comfortable all the time. **Our Truss is Constructed** according to the thorough anatomical and Scientific knowledge and it ensures an upward lift under all circumstances.

5, Sandhurst Rd. Girgaum, BOMBAY. } GEO. CHAPMAN & Co Specialists.

ASTHMA

Radical and Sure Cure.

63, Taltollah Lane, Calcutta.

To

Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS., *Benares City.*

Dear Sirs,

I have much pleasure in testifying to the wonderful effect of your Asthma Specific. I used your medicine to the full term of 3 months and I am glad to say that I am now **perfectly free from the troublesome symp**toms of the cursed malady.

I do not get any symptom of the disease since February last. I got perfect sleep at night on the 4th or 5th day after the use of the medicine. . . . . .

I trust those suffering from the trouble-same effects of the disease, even from childhood, should give the medicine a fair trial and thus secure the boon and blessings of life.

BAZLUL KARIM, *Retired Magistrate.*

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 24th

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		450
" " Sales of East Indian		Nil
" " Imports		Nil
Mid Americans spot trading value		23.31
Egyptian F.G.F. spot at Alexandria		29.70
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar.	30.90
	May	30.40
	July	30.13
	Mar.	29.66
	May	29.45
New Orleans 10 a.m.		

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Jan 25th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices
January	23.70—4
March	23.01 Nil
May	22.43—2

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices
Jan.	22.21
Jan.-Feb	22.11 —15
Feb.-Mar	22.02
Mar.-April	21.93 +85
April-May	21.85
May-June	21.77 —15
June-July	21.69

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 24th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
January	23.71+28
February	23.41+27
March	23.01+24
April	22.72+29
May	22.46+25

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Jan.	22.38
Jan.-Feb.	22.25
Feb.-Mar.	22.17
March-April	22.08 +18
April-May	22.00
May-June	21.92
June-July	21.84

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 24th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
January	29.70—10
March	27.90+10
May	27.40—10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 24th

M. G. Bengal Good	17.16
" " Fully Good	17.53
" " Fine	17.90
" No. 1 Comra Good	18.92
" " Fully Good	19.28
" " Fine	19.64
" Bomch Good	21.55
" " Fully Good	21.90
" " Fine	22.26
" Scinde Good	17.16
" " Fully Good	17.53
" " Fine	17.90

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 24th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	14,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	13 300
" " to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Mar.	30.02
" " May	30.40
" " July	30.02
Spot Cotton at New York	31.05
" at New Orleans	30.27
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	29.51
" May	29.30
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9
Demand Bills	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	87½

THE MAILS.

London, Jan. 28th

The Bombay Mails of 13th December have been delivered here to-day.

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Jan. 29th.

Bar Silver Spot	43 1/2
Sterling Tone of Silver—Featureless.	
Discount Rate of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 1/16
Discount Indian Rank Bills 6 m/st	3 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3/4
" 6 "	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
" 7 day market loans	3 5/8
Consols 2½%	54½
Ranges Paper 3½%	49½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	64½
Government Securities 3%	55½
Ex. on London at Paris Francs	27.15

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 28th

3½% 1925—1928	£86½
4½% 1925—1945	£99½
5% New	£93 3/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 28th

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed Yellow Gujerat. 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Dec.-Jan. inactive	£00
Toria Rapeseed Dec.-Jan. Inactive	£00

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship	No change.

London, Jan 24th.

Linseed Calcutta Value	£95

London, Jan. 28th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£116½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta January Nominal	17
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta January Nominal	20
do. do. Karachi January Nominal	21/6

Tone:—Buyers holding off.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Paid	2/7½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. Sellers	2/4½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 29.

The market at Colaba for forward business was closed at 4 p.m., yesterday owing to the death of Sir William Wedderburn.

This morning the latest cable to hand was the New York close of Thursday, 21st instant. Nominal rates for Good Broach were Rs. 604/5 Exchange and Rs. 607 Association. The Marwari bazaar opened at Rs. 605 and quickly advanced to Rs. 608¾, later on settling down to Rs. 607½ with business passing. At Colaba transactions were reported at Rs. 606, and the market closed quiet at Rs. 605. Business has been very moderate.

Ready coton has been quiet but steady with little doing.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Good M. G. Broach	April	—	605
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola	March	—	602
" " Khandeish	"	—	598
" " Muthia	"	—	552
" Bengal	"	—	516
Fully Good Bengal	"	—	486
Good Sa-gained Dharwar	May/June	—	615
" M. G. Westerns	"	—	597

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 29TH JANUARY 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F G	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	575	555	505	490	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	580	565	525		"
M.G. Wardha		655	635		"
" G. Nagpore		650	630		"
M.G. Yeotmal		645			"
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon		640			"
M.G. Amraoti		635			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple		630	590		"
M.G. Khandeish		610	580		"
M.G. Muthia		605	575		"
M.G. Broach		623	614	605	1-25 April

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 29th Jan., 1918, at 5 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	570	550	500	485	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	575	560	520	—	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	—	605	575	—	Ready
Akola Khamg Karanja (M.G)	—	650	630	—	Ready
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G)	—	650	630	—	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G)	—	640	620	—	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	—	635	615	—	Ready
Nagpore	—	650	620	—	Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	—	—	—	—	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	—	625	585	—	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	—	—	—	606	1/25th April 18
Mathia (M.G.)	—	600	570	—	Ready

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc, for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. of 28th January:—

Cotton	10,592 bales.
Wheat	15,893 cwts.
Linseed	9,872 "
Rape, Kal & Mustardseed, etc.	12 "
Gingellyseed	62 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1,083 "
Castorseed	2980 "
Rice	61,716 "
Myrabollams	2,932 "
Cottonseed	2,089 "
Mowrasseed	151 "
Gram	2 133 "
Jowar	850 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	4,345 "

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

BULLION.

The Silver market is steady.
Bar Gold 28-10.
Sovereign 17-12-6.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 99-5.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 99-8.
Silver 2nd Sett Ex-duty 99-14.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 Months sight Credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 202.
3 Months sight Francs Fr. 201.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 214.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 302½.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 149½.
60 days sight Japan Rs. 143½.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Ex-warrant 93.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22. 99-12-0.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 69½.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated due 1936 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 79.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 78½.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated. 90.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust Long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was closed in honour of the late Sir William Wedderburn. In the New Stock Exchange a fair amount of business was put through and there is some improvement in the prices. The market closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2,042/8, Madhavjee 2,280, Fazulbhai 842/8, Currimbhoy 425, Crescent 260, Pearls 605, Indore Malwa 382/8, Indian Bleaching 210, Nagpur 2,640, Swadeshi 1,920, Kohinoor 1,145, Colaba 1,360, Advance 1,030, New Greats 320, David 620, Finlay 420, Swan 505, Kasturchand 1,350, Simplex 955, Bombay United 865, Luxmi Cotton 1,635, Morarjee 3,000, Shapurji 136/4, Tata ordinary, 263/12, Deferreds 1,195, Katni Ordy. 290, Deferreds 1,557/8, Tata Hydro 1,195, Bombay Burma 1,000 and Bombay Tramway 380.

HIDE CONTROL AT CAWNPORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 29.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" understands that Government has decided to establish hide control in Cawnpore and that Mr. W. B. Shewan of Messrs. W. B. Shewan and Co., has accepted the post of Deputy Controller during the period of war. In accepting the appointment he informed Government he would voluntarily renounce all emoluments by way of salary or drawings from his business.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Quotations sett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	10	Sept.-Oct.	18%	300
Alliance Bank	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	238
Bk of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	16%	X.D. 76
Bank of Bombay	500	—	17%	1,575
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July	17%	1,570
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	do.	6%	81
Bank of Madras	500	—	12%	1,128
Central Bank Rs. 85	50	—	7%	58
Central Co-op. Bk.	50	—	6%	46
Standard Bk. { O 50	100	Jan.-July	Nil.	30
Standard Bk. { P 50	100	do.	Nil.	36
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank	20	Sept.-Oct.	15%	882
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4	£10	do.	6%	71
Mercantile Bank { £26½ A	20½	Mar.-Dec.	12%	£321/4
Mercantile Bank { £26½ B	20½	do.	12%	£32
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk.	$ 125	—	6%	£78
National Bank £12½	£25	—	16%	£48

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advance	500	Apl.-Oct.	40		1,020
Bhiwani Cotton Mill	100	—	7½		102
Bombay Cotton	500	Nil.	—		540
Bombay Dyeing	250	Mar.-Sep.	30	X.D.	1,060
Bombay United	250	—	44		265
Bradbury Mill	250	—	—		240
Century	100	Mar.-Sep.	10	X.D. 430	440
Central India O	500	May-Nov.	20		2 540
Central India P	500	May.-Nov.	6%	X D	300
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		400
Colaba Land & Mill	700	—	56		1,340
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	40		460
Crescent	100	do.	15		240
Currimbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	30	X.D.	420
David	250	do.	15		320
Edward Sassoon	200	May.-Nov.	10		216
Emperor Edward	500	—	30		570
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sep.	50	X.D.	645/8
Framji Petit	1,000	May	40		1,440
Finlay	250	Apl.-Oct.	25		420
Gold Mohur	500	—	25		286
Globe	100	—	Nil.		77/8
Hindustan	1,000	—	65		982
Hyderabad	1,000	do.	60		1,500
Indian Dyeing	100	do.	15		210
Indian Manufg.	1,000	—	25		420
Indo-China	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	40		400
Indore Malwa	100	Apl.-Oct.	25		382/8
Jaubaed	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.		74
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		360
Kasturchand	100	Mar.-Sept.	160		1,350
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	50		980
Khatao	1,000	June-Dec.	100		2,700
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sep.	60	X.D	1,144
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar. Aug.	100		1,025
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	Apl.-Sept.	160		2,280
Madras United	500	June-Dec.	60		1,500
Manekji Petit	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	90		2,000
Meyer Sassoon	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.		100
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	—	60		2,350
Mysore Spinning	400	Feb.-Aug.	10		400
Nawab of Cambay	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	nom.	320
New Great Eastern	200	—	12		3.0
New City of Bom.	200	Apl.-Oct.	35		910
Pearl	250	—	25	X.D.	605
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	14		238
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.		200
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		460
Sassoon Silk	500	April.	20	X. D.	325
Sholapore	1,000	do.	270		6,000
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	—	Nil.		136/8
Simplex	250	June-Dec.	50	X D	955
Standard	500	Mar.-Sept.	100	X D	2,042/8
Swan	250	Oct.	20	X.D	505
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	90		1,940
Tata Mill { O	500	—	200	—	890
Tata Mill { P	500	—	200	50	425
Textile	500	Mar.-Sept.	70	X.D.	2,120
Union	1,030	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		200
	500	—	70	nom.	400
Vishnu Cotton { O	500	—	70		515
Western India { P	1,000	—	55	X.D.	687/8

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	May	200		6,769
Albert Kurrachee	1,000	Nov.	40		800
Breul's Cawnpore	200	Aug.	6		190
Behary Press	275	—	15		105
Brocah City	200	Oct.	20		220
Fort	275	Nov.	50		700
Godavary Valley	100	—	4		45
Harvey and Sadapat	500	July.	40		822
Hindustan P. & M.	250	—	—		145
Hingoles	100	Sept.	8		100
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	10		110
Jumna Ginga P. Co	1,000	—	7		705
Kurrachee Press	500	Jan.	50		585
Khangaum	400	Sept.	Nil.		334
Mahmuidpura Cts.	125	—	7		100
Mahinva	125	Oct.	Nil.		125
Mercantile	125	do.	Nil.		30
Mansar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15		824
New East Indian	1,000	Sept.	50		780
New Mofussil Co.	400	Nov.	50		775
New Berar	500	Oct.	40		470
New Prince of Wales	500	Nov.	50	X.D.	780
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.		655
Surat City	200	Oct.	15		170
Volkart U.P.Co.,Ltd.	500	Sept.	30		900
Vatdwan G.P.	150	—	—		100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	Mar.-Aug.	44%		83
Amritsar Patti	100	do.	6%	X.D.	114
Ahmedabad Prantij	500	do.	9 %	X.D.	538
Ahmedabad Prantij Dabasture	500	do.	44%	Par	525
*Central Provinces	100	Jan.-July.	4%		94
*Dhond—Baramati	100	do.	4%		98
Ganeral	100	Jan.-June.	4½%		94
Hosiarpur Doab	100	do.	4½		94
Mandra Bhon Rs. 90	100	Apl.-Oct.	8%	X.D.	71
Pachora Jamner Rs 75	100	Jan.-July.	4%		83
Sara Sirajganj	100	May-Nov.	4%		89
Sialkot Narowal	100	Apl.-Oct.	6%		97
*Sind Light'd	100	July-Dec.	6%		12
Tapti Valley	500	Mar.-Aug.	7½		53
Upper Sind Light	100	Jan.-July	8%	X.D	8

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Jan.-May	100		1,180
All-India T.Co.,Rs20	100	Aug.	Rs. 1		
Bamankua	5	—	Rs. 2		7
Back Bay Bath	50	—	6	nom	
Badham Pile	75	June	3		90
Baroda Tram Co.	100	—	Nil.		45
Brick and Tile	25	—	—		46
Bri. Burma Pr.	5	Mar.-Oct.	5		9/8
Bombay Burma	125	Jan-Aug.	15d.		1,060
B. E. S. & T. Co. Ltd.	100	Feb.-Aug.	6%		380
Bombay Ice	10	—	10		100
Bombay Flour	40	—	Rs. 2		17
Bo. Land & Bldgs.	100	Jan.-Aug.	20		1,310
Bombay Steam Navigation	400	—	25		380
Bundi Coolfiat Co.	200	Mar.-Sept.	12		300
Central M. Co., Ltd.	100	Feb.-Oct.	5	X.D.	220
City of Bo. Bldgs Co.	10	Nov.-Oct.	—		21/8
Delhi Flour	10	April.	5/10		48
Empire Life Rs. 50	500	Dec.-Jan.	25		200
The Eastern { O.	200	Sept.	—		120
The Eastern { D.	500	—	Nil.		282
Chemical Co.	2s	Nil.	Nil.		10/8
Indian Cement Co.	200	—	Nil.		30
Katni Cement { O	100	—	6		330
Katni Cement { D	40	—	66/12	X D1	295
Katni Cement { P	100	—	7%		557/8
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ltd., Rs. 20	100	Dec.	80%		130
Indian Motor Spirit Co. { Old 10	100	Dec.-July	7%		30
Indian Motor Spirit Co. { New					
Indian Motor Spirit Co. { O. Issue	100	Dec.-July.	7%		
Indian Motor Spirit Co. { F. 150	200	March.	7%		218
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July.	15		200
Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd.	50	Oct.	10%		68
Kemp & Co. Rs. 175	200	July	Rs. 10		180
Karachi Lands Rs. 75	300	—	Nil.		100
Marcks & Co.	100	July	5%		74
Mackenzie & Saw Mills	100	—	Rs. 10		230
Marsland Price Co.	100	—	4%	nom.	30
Marsland Price Co. P	100	—	7%		65
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 60.	200	May.	30%		320
Phillips & Co.	46	July	11		27/8
Porta Cunning Co.	1,000	Sept.	48		665
Shivraipur Sindete.	10	—	30%	X.D.	42
Sirdar Carbonic Gas	100	Mar.-Aug.	6	nom.	58
Sidclay Ice Mfg. Co.	100	—	6		100
[redacted]	75	Sept.	2		
Tata Iron Steel Co.	39	Sept.	16%		263/12
Tata Iron Steel Def	150	Mar.-Sept.	12%	Pm	1,195
Tata Hydro Elec.	1,000	Jan.	6%		370
Tata Iron Steel Def	—	—	7%	X.D.	1,195
Tata Hydro Deb.	1,000	Jan.	7%		1,195
Com. P.S.	—	—	6%		1,220
Thacker & Co,	1,000	April-Oct	24%	Prem	
Telephone Co	5	May	20%		260
	50	—	Rs. 6		195

VICTORIA MEMORIAL BLIND SCHOOL.

The following subscriptions are announced:—Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 3,60,101-13; Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart. Rs. 50; Messrs. Cox and Co., Rs. 20; Messrs. Merwanjee and Hormusjee Cama, Rs. 15; from the Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity Fund, Rs. 15; Messrs. W. & Co., Rs. 10; Messrs. The United States Steel Products Co., Rs. 10; The Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain, C.I.E., Rs. 10; Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Co., Rs. 10; H. M. Rs. 10; Mr. A. C. L. Wilkinson, Rs. 10; Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw Brothers, Rs 10; Mr. J. C. C. Bowen Rs. 10; Sums of and under rupees five, Rs. 95; Total Rs. 3,69,376-13.

PALM SUGAR INDUSTRY.

POSSIBILITIES IN KONKAN.

The following note on the work that has been and is being done by the Agricultural Department in the matter of investigating the possibilities of an important industry subsidiary to Agriculture, has been communicated to us and will be read with interest:—

There are four kinds of palms in Konkan from which sugar can be manufactured. They are (1) cocoanut (cocos nucifera), (2) brab or fan palm (borassus flabeliformis), (3) khajuri or wild date (phoenix sylvestris), and (4) *surmad* (caryota urens). Cocoanut when carefully looked after is however more profitable when allowed to yield nuts and the number of the caryota urens palms is only small. But of the remaining two there are very large numbers in the Thana and Kolaba districts. Though no accurate census of the number is available, yet it is estimated that about 300,000 of trees of the date palm which is chiefly restricted to the coastal belt of North Thana, are to be found in the Umbergaon Peta of the Thana District, a goodly number being also found scattered in Salsette; the brab palms occur however in still larger numbers and scattered all over the Thana and Kolaba Districts even appearing prominently on hills. Only about ten per cent. of date and even a smaller proportion of the brab are at present a source of revenue to the owner being used for drawing fermented toddy. But the remaining are practically going to waste, no more use than letting them out for a trifle for their leaves being made of them. These trees are very extensively exploited in Bengal, Burma and Madras for making raw sugar (gul). With a view to determine the possibilities of utilising this resource more profitably in the same manner in this presidency preliminary tests were carried out by the Bombay Agricultural Department in the year 1915, as a result of which Bombay Government, to encourage the industry, sanctioned as an experiment the grant of permission to tap the sugar yielding palms free of any excise tax. One Mr. Sorabji B. Patel of Tadgaon, peta Umbergaon of the Thana District took advantage of this concession and has been attempting to make gul for the last three years from date palm, with some success. Officers of the Konkan Agricultural Department have visited Madras and Bengal and obtained first hand information about the methods that have been evolved and established in those provinces over very long periods of years, and a systematic experiment has been undertaken departmentally in the first instance with the date palms at Tadgaon, peta Umbergaon of the Thana District; expert tappers have been brought from Bengal and the results so far obtained point out to the superiority of the Bengal method of manipulating the trees for obtaining success. Very good quality of gul is being obtained, and the product is finding a ready sale at prices slightly less than those for the best sugarcane gul. At present prices the industry promises to be a paying one on a business scale, Rs. 2 per tree being expected to be realised at a working cost of about Re. 1 per tree. As a cottage industry subsidiary to agriculture its advantage is unquestionable at all times.

Some interest has been roused in this industry lately and enquiries are being received by the Konkan Division of the Agricultural Department desiring information on the possibilities, and other details of the industry. This note has therefore been drawn to inform the interested public as to what is being done by the Agricultural Department and to recommend to them that they should pay a visit to the Government experiment at Tadgaon, where they will be welcome and will have an opportunity and facility to see all details. The experiment will be in progress until the end of the current tapping season that is, till March, Tadgaon, the place of the experiment is about 8 miles from the Sanjan Ry. station or Umbergaon town. Early morning is the best time to see the whole process as it is the early morning collections of juice that turn out the best product, and the operation of boiling into gul is therefore only done in the morning. There is an Agricultural Graduate stationed on the spot to look after the experiment and he will explain the whole process and afford all possible facility that he can.

LAHORE SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS TO WIND UP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 28.

In the application for the winding up of the Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills at Shohdara by the liquidators of the Peoples Bank in their capacity as creditors, Justices Shadilal and Broadway passed an order for compulsory winding up and appointed Kunwar Dalip Singh, Barrister-at-Law, as official liquidator. The liabilities of mill are over 17 lakhs and recently a Bombay firm valued the property at 13 lakhs. The mill which was leased to Mr. Harkishen Lal, its former Managing Director, had been working at a loss for several years.

The appeal filed by the official liquidators of the People's Bank against the order of Justice Broadway disallowing their commission of about 14 lakhs came on before the Division Bench consisting of Sir Henry Rattigan and Justice Le Rossignal, but was postponed as one of the objectors to the commission was not made respondent.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	Bombay, Jan 29th. Rs
Cash Certificates	922-4-0
Total up-to-date	25,52,917-4-0

It is understood that in deference to public opinion the Hon Kumar Arunchandra Singh has withdrawn the Ayurvedic Practitioners Bill, which he gave notice to move in the Bengal Legislative Council.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10. Meeting of Anthropological Society, 6 p.m (S. T.).

THURSDAY, Jan. 31.

Dr. Sir J. C. Bose's lecture, University Hall.

FRIDAY, Feb. 1.

Annual General Meeting of Lady Wellingdon Scheme, Corporation Hall, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 2.

Excelsior Theatre: At 6 and 9-30 Government of India War Films, "The Indian Empire."

Bombay Races: Tenth Extra Meeting.

SUNDAY, Feb. 3.

Excelsior Theatre: At 6 and 9-30 War Film, "The Indian Empire."

MONDAY, Feb. 4.

Lady Willingdon opens Exhibition of Educational Work, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

Excelsior Theatre: At 6 and 9-30 War Film "The Indian Empire."

Exemption Tribunal meets, Town Hall, 11 a.m

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Willis Circus at Royal Opera House, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

Karleker's Royal Circus, at Mastan Talao, Bellasis Road, 9-30 p.m.

De Villiers and Company, Dhobi Talao, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. New Comedy "Jerry Built."

Palace of Varieties: Charmin-E-Tta, Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

West End Cinema: Charni Road:: 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45 8-30, and 10-0.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road. 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	9 15	18 0
Madras Mail..	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure time from Colaba:—

BOMBAY,

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	16 45
Gujrat Mail	8 25	21 8
Kathiawar 3rd Class Express ..	7 40	21 20

Domestic Occurrence.

IN MEMORY OF

Dear Mehra, who passed away on the 30th January, 1913

A LIFE

Of perfect service rendered, duties done,
In charity, soft speech, and stainless days:
These riches shall not fade away in Life,
Nor any Death dispraise.

A. B. C.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Rifles, will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott to-day between 6 and 8 p.m. (S. T.).

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association Mr. Vamanrao Malhar Joshi will deliver a public lecture to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the premises of the Association on "Meaning of Monism." His Holiness Shri Shankeracharya of Karvir Peeth will preside.

APPEAL FOR BOOKS.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Parel Branch, a group of 50 volunteers are collecting old books, proceeding from house to house. Mr. Krishnarao Bhikajee Lalaye, Secretary, requests the public kindly to hand over books, old and new, whether English, Marathi or Gujarati, to the volunteers who visit them with the League Badge.

SEVA SADAN.

His Holiness the Jagadguru Shri Shankeracharya of Karvir Peeth paid a visit to the Seva Sadan. As all the classes could not be conveniently held at the same time, for want of accommodation, his Holiness was shown only the drawing, the sewing and cutting, hosiery and cookery classes actually at work. His Holiness expressed himself much satisfied with the work and recorded his sense of pleasure and appreciation in the Visitors' Book.

PAREL HOLY CROSS CHURCH.

The above Church had the XII Hours' Adoration, on Sunday last, with all solemnity and pomp. There were present a number of clergy, besides his Grace the Bishop of Damaun and a large number of parishioners and others. The B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Band which was allowed by its Officer-in-charge to take part at the sacred procession of the Blessed Sacrament, fulfilled its duty to the satisfaction of those present.

A WIDOW-REMARRIAGE.

The remarriage of Shrimati Krishnabai with Mr. P. G. Kanekar was celebrated at the Hindu Widows' Home, Girgaum, on Monday, Mr. A. S. Wagh, Superintendent of the Home, performing the "Kanya-Dana." Among those present were the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Mr. D. G. Padhye, Mr. Valabhdas Ranchoddas, Mr. L. R. Tairsey, Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, Mr. S. H. Varde, Mr. K. R. Mitra and others.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the common jury, who have been summoned for the current Sessions are required to attend at the 29th Jan. 1918 High Court this (Wednesday) morning at 11-30 (S.T.) instead of to-morrow (Thursday) morning as previously informed.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FATAL ASSAULT WITH A PENKNIFE.

MOTOR DRIVER SENTENCED TO 6 YEARS' HARD LABOUR.

(Before Justice Kemp.)

King-Emperor vs. Ravinarayan Lalloo

The accused was charged with having on the 17th of November, 1917, committed the murder of one Ramchandra Gopal at Bhandari Street.

The Advocate-General with Mr. P. B. Vatcha appeared for the Crown.

Mr. K. M. Talyiarkhan instructed by Mr. V. D. Kamut, pleader appeared for the accused.

The facts for the prosecution were that on the 17th day of November, 1917, at about 1-15 p.m., the accused, Ravi Narayan Lalloo, a Hindu Gowli aged about 22 years, a motor-driver residing at Anjirwadi off Lamington Road, stabbed, one Ramchander Gopal with a pen-knife on the left breast, the wound penetrating the heart and thereby causing his death.

The accused was a motor-driver and resided at Anjirwadi with his mistress Luxmibai.

On the 17th of November accused with two of his friends went to a liquor-shop at Goleptha and had some drink. They then parted with the accused going to the house of one Shankar Narayan, at Bhandari Street, who was married to the sister of Laximibai. While there some altercation appeared to have taken place between the accused and Shankar Narayan, upon which according to Shankar the accused took out his knife. On this Shankar shouted for help and one Shankar Shivram, the landlord of the place, came down and pushed the two into the road. There was struggle and the accused was severely assaulted by the two Shankars. The accused then opened the knife with his teeth and on this assailants ran away to their rooms near by and bolted the door from the inside. The accused got up and ran after them, and seeing the deceased standing there, mistook him for one of his assailants, stabbed him near the region of the heart. The accused then began throwing stones at the people standing around, and was walking away along Sandhurst Road, when the police arrived and arrested him. When the accused was brought to the police station he was found to be drunk He behaved in a very boisterous manner and had to be handcuffed. He was then put before a Magistrate who committed him to the Sessions.

ACCUSED'S PLEA OF SELF-DEFENCE.

The defence was that the accused acted merely in self-defence and it was by misadventure that he stabbed the deceased, mistaking him for one of the assailants.

The Advocate-General in addressing the jury said what there was very little difference on the material facts of the case. There was no doubt that the accused had received grave and sudden provocation and that he was drunk at the time. On these facts the Advocate-General asked the jury to return a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Mr. Taliyarkhan on behalf of the accused urged for an acquittal on the ground that the accused had only acted in self-defence.

JURY'S UNANIMOUS VERDICT.

The Jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. In reply to his Lordship the foreman said that the act was done not with the intention to cause death, but with the knowledge that the act was likely to cause death.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to years' rigorous imprisonment.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS.

King-Emperor (complainant) v. Ali bin Salim Safik (accused).

(Before Justice Kemp.)

The accused was charged with attempt to murder, or, in the alternative with causing grievous hurt to one Abdool Gafoor, a victoria driver.

Mr. J. Balfour appeared for the Crown.

Mr. N. B. Guzdar appeared for the accused.

The facts of the case briefly stated were these:—On the 25th of November last at about 8 p.m., Abdul Gafoor was returning from Komatipura Road. At the corner of the 6th Lane, he met one Sharfoodin Hussein and a man named Foa and two others Abdool asked Sharfoodin what he was doing there and he said that they had a quarrel with the accused over a woman and Sharfoodin asked Abdul to bring about a reconciliation. While they were talking there they saw the accused coming up with some four or five Pathans. On seeing Sharfoodin the accused began abusing him. Abdool remonstrated with the accused whereupon the accused got exeited and struck Abdul with a stick. Abdul seized the stick and tried to snatch it away. The accused, then pulled out a clasp knife and stabbed Abdul in the ribs. Abdul ran towards his house but he was chased by two of the Pathans. Abdul's mother on seeing the condition of her son raised an alarm and called out for the police. On seeing a police constable the Pathans ran away. Abdul was taken to the hospital, where his injuries were at once attended to, and but for the prompt assistance he received there he would have succumbed to the injury.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty on the charge of grievous hurt and the accused was sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

PROPERTY IN NATIVE STATE.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

Foolcooverbai, widow of Chandmulji ..... Plaintiff.

v.

Rai Saheb Keshrisingh Rajmal and another ..... Defendants.

(Before Justice Kajiji.)

This was a notice of motion seeking to restrain the plaintiff from remaining in or about the Rutlam Haveli of Sheth Chandmalji at Jesselmere from removing from the Haveli, the jewellery and valuables therein and from intermeddling with any of the properties left by Chandmalji at Jesselmere.

The Hon. the Advocate-General appeared for the defendant in support of the notice of motion.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the plaintiff to show cause.

Sheth Chandmalji Bafna, Jain Hindu, died on the 21st June, 1907, at Rutlam, being possessed of his death of moveable and immoveable properties of the value of over 50 lakhs of rupees. The properties were situate in Rutlam and other Native States and in Bombay. He left him surviving his widow, the plaintiff. The defendant was an agnate relation of Chandmalji. Prior to his death Chandmalji had executed a document dated the 16th June, 1907, purporting to be his last will and testament and simultaneously the defendant had passed a document in favour of Chandmalji. Plaintiff had filed the present suit seeking to establish that the document passed by Chandmalji was not a valid and effectual disposition of his properties and that the plaintiff had become entitled to a Hindu widow's estate in those properties. The plaintiff in the alternative also contended that on a true construction of that document the defendant became a trustee to hold the properties for the benefit of the plaintiff during her life. The plaintiff prayed that the defendant may be ordered to hand over possession of the properties to her.

DEFENCE STATEMENT.

The defendant alleged that among the properties left by Chandmalji was an extensive dwelling house at Jesselmere, a Native State in Rajputana. This was a spacious palatial building with extensive courtyard and outhouses. The defendant further alleged that a large portion of the jewellery belonging to the family used to be kept in vaults and hidden receptacles in the inner apartments and rooms of this dwelling, the exact whereabouts of these being unknown to anyone except the head of the family. Chandmalji had gone to Jesselmere in 1906 with a mason called Goverdhan and had the vaults broken open and had removed a part of the jewellery. The defendant had been told by Chandmalji on his deathbed that jewellery of large value still remained in the vaults of the Haveli at Jesselmere. The plaintiff who had never visited Jesselmere, except once in the year 1906, had recently gone there with Goverdhan, and a number of hirelings and the defendant believed her object in going there was to have the vaults broken open and take hold of the jewellery inside. The defendant had made various representations to the Jesselmere State with a view to have the jewellery safeguarded and the seal of the State put upon the inner apartments but these had failed and the plaintiff was in sole possession of the Haveli with her men who prevented all the defendant's men having access to the Haveli. Hence the defendant's application for an injunction.

"NO JURISDICTION."

The plaintiff objected to the application first on the ground of want of jurisdiction. The defendant had himself pleaded that the Court had no jurisdiction in respect of immoveable property situated outside Bombay, and moveable property situated outside British India. The plaintiff contended that in granting the present application the Court would really be trying the question of title to foreign land, which it had no jurisdiction to do. The allegations of the defendant as to the jewellery were denied, it being alleged that the whole story was a myth concocted to get possession of the Jesselmere Haveli from the plaintiff.

His Lordship, after hearing counsel at great length, dismissed the notice of motion with costs, basing his decision on the want of jurisdiction as well as the merits of the application.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Messrs. Payne & Co.

Solicitors for the defendant: Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Diwan

APPELLATE SIDE.

"UNFAIR TRIAL FOR THE ACCUSED."

CONVICTION QUASHED.

(Before Justices Shah and Marten.)

Eknath Jayaram Dangre v. The King-Emperor.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. N. Mehta, Additional Sessions Judge of Poona

The accused in this case was charged with having dishonestly made a false claim in the Poona First Class Sub-Judge's Court in suit No. 255 of 1913; with having fabricated or forged false accounts to support the claim in the said suit in conspiracy with his brother Mukund, and with having dishonestly put or fraudulently used as genuine in the said suit, the said fabricated or forged accounts.

Some of the charges were tried with the aid of jury, while the other charges were tried with the aid of the jurors sitting as assessors. The Additional Sessions Judge concurring with the assessors and accepting the verdict of the jury, convicted the accused of the offences and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two years on each of the charges and a fine of Rs. 1,000. The sentences of imprisonment to run concurrently.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

The facts are briefly these:—

The accused Eknath and his deceased brother Mukund who were members of a joint undivided Hindu family, had two shops in Poona. They entertained an idea of purchasing a house belonging to one Laxman, minor adopted son of a widow by name Haribai, at a small price. For this purpose they took into confidence Haribai's brother Tiwatne. With his help the two Dangre brothers succeeded in prevailing upon the widow to sell the house for Rs. 8,000, though in fact it was worth about Rs. 12,000. In this transaction and in purchasing another house some suits were required to be filed by those brothers and it was alleged that account books shown in the suits were totally bogus and false; and that the account books of the accused and his brother had been altered with a view to snow that the consideration was a real and a genuine one. The Sub-Judge had made some adverse remarks regarding the account and so Tiwatne applied for the prosecution of the Dangre brothers. During the conducting of the case Mukund died and the present accused was put to the trial.

MR. JUSTICE MARTEN'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Marten in the course of his judgment observed:—

The real question in this case is whether the accused who in effect an accomplice with his deceased brother Mukund in certain frauds alleged to have been perpetrated on one Tiwatne, or whether as the accused contends, he knew nothing of these frauds of Mukund who was his elder brother and the manager of the family. The evidence is largely, if not wholly, inferential, and it substantially depends upon whether the inference of guilt ought to be brought home to the accused from a certain endorsement exhibit 5-A, which was made by the *jamaad* book and which is headed "Bai" thereby indicating payments in satisfaction of the preceding entry for Rs. 1,104-6-6. It is important to bear the real question in mind and in particular to remember that the accused we have to deal with is not Mukund, but his younger brother, for the case has been in my opinion so overladen with detail, some of which is of questionable admissibility, that there is a danger of overlooking what the Crown really has to prove. They are also two elementary propositions of criminal law which must be borne in mind, viz., that a man is presumed to be innocent until he is proved to be guilty, and that the fact of the case for defence as well as for the Crown must be fairly put before the jury.

NOT A FAIR TRIAL TO ACCUSED.

In the present case I regret to say that in my opinion the accused has not had a fair trial. In the first place, I think it unfair in a complicated criminal case with a jury to have an adjournment of some two and a half months, viz from 10th July to 18th September, 1917. The facts here are certainly complicated and involving a considerable number of accounts. The Judge was induced to grant this adjournment in order to obtain the presence of two witnesses residing in the Nizam's territory. In the result, although this adjournment was sanctioned, the case eventually proceeded without these two witnesses and the Judge allowed their depositions before the committing Magistrate to be read. Personally I doubt whether he exercised his discretion wisely in allowing these depositions to be read: but the main point is this long adjournment.

JURY QUITE MUDDLED."

It is consequently not surprising to find from the verdict that on one particular point of fact the jury got quite muddled up, for they thought that the endorsement had been produced in the civil litigation which in fact was not the case.

Secondly, the charge to the jury is not in my opinion a fair summing up, for I think the case for the defence was never properly put to the jury. Speaking generally, the summing up gives me the impression of a judgment more than a summing, and I do not see that any warning was given to the jury that they were at full liberty to differ from the learned Judge on any opinion of fact which he might expressly or impliedly give. In particulars I think it was misleading, to use the expression "the Dangre brothers," meaning thereby the accused and his deceased brother, in the way that the Judge did in his charge to the jury. This expression was used some 22 times over and taken with the context it was calculated to produce on the mind of the jury an impression that there was no distinction between the two brothers.

"A SERIOUS MISSTATEMENT OF FACT."

Further in several places it was a serious misstatement of fact to use this expression at all. For instance at page 98 the summing up stated (1) that the Dangre brothers brought suit 134 of 1912, and (2) that Tiwatne purported to mortgage certain house to the Dangre brothers. All those statements are incorrect, for in each case it was Mukund, the deceased brother, who should have been mentioned and not the accused. Counsel for the prosecution says that this is all explained because the Judge begins his summing up by saying "the story for the prosecution is as follows." I do not read that statement as covering the particular statements I have alluded to, and in any event it would not cover matters which the prosecution never alleged or which alternatively were not supported by any evidence.

"AN UNWISE EXAMINATION."

I also think that the learned Judge was unwise in examining some witnesses in a way which gave rise to the allegation before us that he in effect cross-examined those witnesses on behalf of the prosecution. The Crown was represented by counsel and if it was legitimate to put to witnesses the statements or proofs they had previously given so as to contradict the evidence before the Sessions Court, I should have thought that counsel should have asked for leave to treat those witnesses as hostile and that it was not for the Judge after the re-examination to put these statements as proofs to the witnesses. It is possible that if the prosecution case was conducted with the same zeal as before us, the Judge may have been unwittingly led astray. But it is ultimately for the presiding Judge to keep matters fair as between the Crown and the prisoners if he does not get the assistance in that respect which he is entitled to expect from counsel for the prosecution.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE.

On the above grounds alone therefore I think that the verdict of the jury cannot stand. I have accordingly carefully considered the evidence as a whole with a view to see whether there should be a re-trial or whether the accused should be acquitted. In my judgment inferences drawn by the Judge are much too speculative for a conviction in a criminal case. False account books are no doubt legitimate grounds for suspicions. But it does not follow that all partners or clerks in a firm are fraudulent because one partner is fraudulent. In the present case all the evidence goes to show that it was Mukund who engineered and carried out the alleged frauds. I do not attach much importance to the letter, exhibits 54, 55 and 66 which showed that the accused took a prominent part in the business. The result therefore which I have arrived at, is that the evidence does not support the conviction and that the conviction and sentence ought to be set aside.

Mr. Binning with Diwan Bahadur Ganpat Sadasiv Rao and Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for the accused.

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar and the Government Pleader represented the Crown.

KARLEKAR'S CIRCUS.

Since Saturday last the management this Circus have effected their first interesting change of programme, Wallet's staircase act and the feats of Little Damo, the miniature Sandow, only 12 years old, who holds a stone weighing 1,200 lbs., on his chest, being among the most attractive features thereof.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The proprietors of Miss Tarabai's Circus have consented to give a benefit performance of the circus in aid of St. John Ambulance Brigade Hindu "B" Division, Dadar, to-night at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Dadar, opposite Gold Mohur Mills, Major W. J. Collinson, Officer Commanding Labour Corps War Hospital, Dadar, will preside.

LAWN TENNIS.

The following are the results of matches played at Bombay Gymkhana yesterday:—

VETERAN DOUBLES FINAL.

Mr. H. J. Rushton and Mr. R. V. Symons beat Rev. R. M. Gray and Mr. F. J. Clark, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4.

LADIES' DOUBLES FINAL.

Mrs. Kind and Mrs. Reynolds beat Mrs. Austey and Mrs. Bonner 6—4, 6—2.

MAREYUT CUP SINGLES.

Mr. T. W. Brough beat Mr. S. G. Whitney 6—3, 4—6, 6—4.

CONDER OPEN TOURNAMENT.

In this tournament, yesterday Mr. E. Brown and Mr. Y. B. Wassoodew beat Mr. B. Morarji and Mr. Cinvonte 4—6, 6—0, 6—4; Mr. K. Takenchi and Mr. J. Tanaka beat Mr. J. S. Lam and Mr. H. R. Rao 8—6, 9—7; Mr. Burn and Mr. Gunther, walk over.

The following games will be played to-day:—Mr. B. Wanjikar and Mr. K. A. Krishna vs. Mr. R. Noronha and Mr. M. B. Bhasanan; Mr. M. R. Merwanjee and Mr. A. N. Other vs. Mr. J. B. Chothia and Mr. A. G. Taliyarkhan.

CRICKET AT DADAR.

NEW FRIENDS UNION C. C. v. DADAR RAILWAY BOARD'S DEPOT C. C.

An interesting cricket match between the above two Clubs was played on Sunday the 27th Depot C. C. was played on Sunday, the 27th instant, at Dadar and resulted in a win for the former by 6 wickets and 118 runs. Mr. Shelar captured 5 fine wickets, and Mr. Kelsusker bowled well. Scores:—

New Friends Union C. C.—Mehta b 2, Kashinath retired 100, Shinde c 8, Jadhav b 0, Shelar l-b-w 1, Janardan not out 25, Bhapankar not out 14; the rest did not bat; extras 24. Total 207.

Dadar Railway Board's Depot C. C.—Lt. Pain b 9, Lt. Greening c 11, Kelusker r 0, Sequeria b 13, Lt. Norris b 5, Zaccpker c 10, Col. Waller c 2, Vensurker st 4, Lt. Underoown b 9, D'Souza r 3, Mosee not out 0; extras 23. Total for 11 wickets 89.

CHILDREN'S OPEN-AIR EXCURSION.

On Sunday a party of about 80 boys from Chinchpokli and Bhoiwada night schools of the Social Service League and some boys from school for Deaf-Mutes was taken to Andheri on a fresh air excursion. The party left Bombay from Grant Road, Parel and Elphinstone Road stations in the morning. The children were taken to Jogeshwari caves near Andheri. The boys were taken round the caves by Mr. A. S. Wagh. After dinner the boys played different games such as Kboko and Atyapatya and at 4 p.m. they returned home. The expenses were met out of the contribution made by some of the residents of Andheri. Messrs. M. M. Gidwani, Pranshankar Lallubhai Desai, were among those who accompanied the party.

LADY AS ASSAILANT.

CHARGES AT PEONS WITH UMBRELLA.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Mrs. Jackson residing at Bell Lane, Fort, appeared in answer to a charge of assault and insult preferred against her by Bhima Dhanaji and Gopal Raghu, peons in the employ of Messrs. Jehangir, Mehta and Somji, Solicitors.

Mr. Sohrab B. Banaji and Mr. B. J. Dhondy appeared for the complainants, while Mr. C. N. Kanuga and Mr. K. F. Nariman defended the accused.

The complainants alleged that on the 10th January last the first complainant was seated on a bench in the landing near his master's office, when the accused who was going upstairs to her floor, seeing him seated there, came rushing on him and in a very haughty tone, addressed him in Hindustani, saying "You chorleg, you spit here. Are you not ashamed of yourself?" He replied that he had not spat and it being an office many people came and went and some one might have spat there. The accused thereupon called him a "suvar" and said he had been telling a lie. So saying she dealt a blow near his right eye with an umbrella and subsequently struck him twice on the shoulder, with the result that the umbrella broke from the handle. The second complainant told the accused not to assault the first complainant, whereupon she slapped him on the face, calling him a "suvar" and a "budmash." The complainant was going away when the accused lifted up a broken chair and flung it at him, challenging him to come out.

ATTITUDE OF DEFIANCE.

The defence was that the floor of the building or landing was generally in a disgraceful state, usually dozens of "bidis" lying there and peons spitting there. On the morning in question there was a nasty mess on the landing, and the accused asked the complainant not to do it. He answered her very insultingly and at the same time stood up in an attitude of defiance and invited her to hit him. Another peon then came out and commenced to remove his coat, at the same time moving towards her in a threatening manner. She was, therefore, forced to protect herself from attack, which she did.

The Magistrate enquired if the case could not be settled on the accused giving something in charity and giving an undertaking not to molest the complainants.

The complainants agreed to a settlement: and the case was compounded, the accused paying Rs. 15 in charity to the funds of the Anti-Tuberculosis League, and undertaking not to molest the complainants in future.

THE GOLPITHA TRAGEDY.

WOMAN'S THROAT CUT WITH PENKNIFE

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of Sitabai, a Hindu woman, who was alleged to have been murdered by one Sitaram Genu.

Inspector Spiers led the evidence. Sitaram was present at the enquiry.

The deceased's husband identified the body and said he had not seen her since she left him some years ago. He had not turned her out.

Nana Amrita, a labourer, said the deceased and Sitaram were his boarders. He turned out Sitaram about eight days ago as he did not pay him. Sitaram then lived in an adjoining room and the deceased lived with witness. She had no quarrel with Sitaram.

Ayalia Ranu, a mill-hand, deposed to his having seen Sitaram throwing the deceased on the ground, sitting on her chest and cutting her throat with a penknife. Witness asked him what he was doing, but he gave no reply, got up and asked the crowd to go away, which they did as they all got frightened.

Deoji Hari, P. C. 2139 C., said that on receiving information he went near Golpitha, where he saw Sitaram standing on the footpath with a penknife in his hand, which he gave up quietly. The deceased was lying on the ground with her throat cut.

Dr. Arthur Powell, who made a *post mortem* examination, found the deceased's throat cut and a stab wound on the chest which had wounded the heart.

The jury returned a verdict of death from incised wounds of the throat and heart inflicted with a penknife by Sitaram Genu.

ALLEGED BRIBING IN SECURING GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 28.

In the appeal preferred by Khwaja Ahad Shah against his conviction and sentence by Mr. Boyd, Special Magistrate Ludhiana, on a charge of abetment of bribing the Quarter Master's clerk at Quetta for the purpose of securing army contracts, Hon'ble Mr. Fazl Hussain Barrister-at-Law for appellant before Sir Henry Rattigan and Justice Le Rossignal to-day argued that a Quarter Master's clerk according to Army Regulations was not a public servant as defied by the Penal Code in as much as the clerk was paid by the Quarter Master from the latter's own allowances.

Mr. Herbert, Assistant Legal Remembrancer stated that the point was not raised in the court below and took time to reply to it. The appeal would hence be heard on Wednesday.

OPIUM PROSECUTIONS.

SEVENTEEN PERSONS CONVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Excise Inspector Sheriar Talyarkhan charged one Abdul Rahim Sheikh Rahim and sixteen others with possessing 2½ tolas of opium, three tolas of "madat" and apparatus for preparing and smoking "madat", without a license. In consequence of information received, Mr. Talyarkhan raided a house at Bhendi Bazaar and arrested the accused.

The accused were convicted. The first accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, another to a fine of Rs. 15, in default, to seven days' rigorous imprisonment, and the rest to a fine of Rs. 10 each.

SIR J. C. BOSE.

BUSY DAY AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 29.

Sir Jagadish Bose spent a very busy day yesterday in seeing several institutions in Poona. In the morning he visited Prof. Karve's Hindu Widow's Home and Seva Sadan, from where he went over to the Servants of India Society. Here he spent some time in seeing what to him was a place of pilgrimage, meaning the room in which Mr. Gokhale passed his last moments.

In the evening he delivered an illustrated lecture at the Ferguson College under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye and was presented with a purse containing Rs. 1,500, out of which nearly Rs. 800 were contributed by the Fergusson College staff.

A PORTRAIT PRESENTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 29.

Dr. Sir J. C. Bose who is now on a short visit to Poona visited the Engineering College this morning in company with Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Prof. Paranjpye, Prof. Kanitkar and others. Dr. Allen, Principal of the College, in introducing Sir J. C. Bose, spoke of his achievements in science after which Dr. Bose addressed the students spanking on the unity and similarity of all created things and functions of science in revealing their secrets. After a short address Dr. Bose was garlanded and Mr. G. M. Desai expressed the pleasure his visit had given to the students.

As a memento of his visit Dr. Bose was presented with his own portrait in oils painted by Mr. S. K. Pimpalkhare of the Engineering College. After visiting the workshop and the laboratory, Dr. Bose left amidst the cheers of the students.

MR. TILAK AT PALGHAR.

ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS.

(From a Correspondent.)

In response to persistent invitations from Palghar Mr. Tilak accompanied by Mr. Khadilkar, Dr. Sathaye, Dr. Welkar, and others visited that place on Monday. Despite Mr. Tilak's express instructions to the contrary, a huge procession was formed. A meeting of eight thousand was held at three in a specially erected pandal under the presidency of Mr. Balasahb Dandekar. The stirring appeals of Mr. Khadilkar and Mr. Tilak moved the audience visibly. Twenty persons registered themselves as life members. A Home Rule purse of Rs. 3,500 in all was presented. A Home Rule branch was started at Palghar with Mr. Chitalal as President. The Tilak again starts on tour in Berar and C P on 5th February.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, January 30, 1918.

PROFITEER'S DEFIANCE OF LAW.

We yield to no other public functionaries in our respect for law and order. Even in times of stress relaxation of rules for the ordered administration of a city of millions cannot but be accompanied by dire consequences in the enfeebled *morale* of a sorely tried populace. However, we hope there is no need for an attitude of halting indecision in the face of the retribution which has overtaken some of the profiteers in Bombay. Among the many merchants who have suffered at the hands of an enraged proletariat there must be some who were no party to cornering or rack-renting, and a famished mob, infuriated by the double spectacle of starving children at home and fattening contractors without, is not a tribunal at whose hands even justice may be expected. Nevertheless, he must be a heartless man who sees no palliative and no excuse in the bursting of the bonds of restraint on the part of the hitherto patient sufferers.

We should deplore if any adroitly indirect premium were put upon deliberate pillage but we cannot shut our eyes to its immediately beneficient consequence. Profiteers who vied with one another in raising prices of grain, fuel, kerosene oil and *bidis* have climbed down at a healthy rate of acceleration; and we have heard of voluntary reduction of rents, bringing them down to the level of 1915. Had the authorities been possesed of the requisite sagacity and paid heed to the warning, the piteous appeals, the agonised outbursts by an endless number of the respectable oppressed, as represented by correspondents in the Indian and English press, the lawlessness would have been avoided. We should be glad to think that the days of arrogant setting at naught of popular grievances ventilated in newspapers have gone by. The contemptuous go-by given to genuine complaints, because they have first appeared in certain newspapers and not through the interminable red tape of "official channel," has its own nemesis, which in some cases, if it has not yet arrived, is inevitable. This brings us to a source of public annoyance which neither the Police nor the Municipality apparently consider it incumbent on them to combat. We refer to the pestilential tribe of profiteers who infest residential quarters, converting them into hideous factories. It passes our comprehension how a contractor dare establish his workshop to the distraction of a crowded locality when the Superintendent of Municipal Licenses declines to grant him a license. We make no insinuations against Municipal employees, whatever our authentic information. We prefer to state facts for the benefit of those who would be warned betimes. It is a monstrous piece of hypocrisy to suggest that the manufacture of deal wood cases for the Army is a patriotic work. It would indeed be patriotic if the contractor were to supply the cases to Government free of charge. An embarrassed Government assigns contracts for so many million cases to a contractor at a rate the profits of which might sustain many a family of those who have fallen in the war. In order to earn a larger profit and effect a saving in this expenditure he does not set up his workshop on any of the vacant pieces of land in the suburbs. He chooses for his own personal convenience a residential locality. He is asked, requested, beseeched not to annoy the neighbourhood. He jeers at the protests. "The Municipality can do me nothing. See, I have been working here for over a month, without a license, in the teeth of the refusal of a license, destroying your morning sleep, creating that inferno of noise with the sawing and the hammering which has compelled so many of you to take to your beds for days, stacking wood and heaping shavings, exposing your premises to fire. The Police! We contractors know how to manage them. Law courts did you say? Which magistrate dare fine us for our patriotic work, if we infringe the License Act or otherwise offend against the law? And suppose a conviction is secured. What is the penalty? Ten dibs or twenty,—our one hour's earning!"

There is unfortunately some truth in this braggadocio syllogism. The profiteers are adepts in the art of palavering. But we might remind the Bombay Municipality and the Bombay Magistracy of a well-known Johnsonian aphorism about patriotism: that a suffering quarter of respectable residents has human limitations as to patience, that this is the dry season when the workshop can be carried on, as now it is, in a compound, without a roof over it,; that the stacks of wood and heaps of shavings harbour and breed rats; that men engaged on war work live in the neighbourhood and that their health is endangered by the ruin of their early morning sleep and their work is simply at a standstill. We earnestly trust that the profiteers who have been chased from other neighbourhoods by their wealthy and influential residents, will not a day longer be permitted by the authorities to inflict their presence on a peaceful locality which looks in the first instance and the last to constituted authority for redress of a heavy grievance, which is not the less real and heavy because it is inflicted by affluent merchants on that section of the upper middle class whom the war has hit the hardest.

GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATION.

The Punjab Government have just issued a review of the report of the Director of Public Instruction for the quinquennium ending March last. The review is instructive for many reasons, not the least of which is the fact that the record of the Punjab during the quinquennium is typical of what has been done in other parts of the country. The total educational expenditure for the year 1916-17 was Rs. 109 lakhs as compared with Rs. 69 lakhs in 1911-12; students of all classes numbered 477,000 as compared with 381,000 and the number of institutions rose from 7,400 to 9,400. The number of students in colleges and secondary schools increased during the quinquennium from 2,462 and 50,000 to 4,221 and 68,000 respectively. The number of primary schools rose from 3,417 with an attendance of 179,410 pupils to 4,913, with an attendance of 245,628. The grants made by the Government of India during the period amounted in all to a total of just over half a crore of rupees, three-quarters of which being non-recurring. Thus, comparatively, there has been satisfactory progress. Absolutely, however, the progress is very little. The Government themselves admit that the progress has not been as rapid as was expected. For while the quinquennial programme drawn up in 1912 aimed at the establishment of 2,750 schools, only 1,500 schools were actually established. It is the same story in every other province, and the cause is more or less the same. During the last two years of the quinquennium the Imperial grants were reduced on the plausible excuse of the war and the progressive rate of expenditure on education was checked so that the net result, having regard to the needs of the province, is that the condition of education, to all intents and purposes, remains where it was five years ago. The review calls attention to the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction, that a large proportion of children who go to school get little or no benefit from their education. "The average duration of school life is less than four years and more than half the total number of pupils at school are in the two lowest classes. A year or two of a child's life spent in an infant class, with children in varying stages of progress, can have no lasting effect on the mind." Not only so, but, as Mr. Richey points out, "it discredits education in rural areas."

The remedies which Government suggest are increased staff and improved methods. These, of course, are essential. But they alone will not be sufficient to solve the problem of the illiteracy of the bulk of the population, unless we are to wait for a century more. They must be accompanied by an immediate enforcement of free and compulsory education throughout the country. No one who has carefully studied the problem of Indian illiteracy and examined the efforts that have ostensibly been made to combat it could fail to be struck by the fact that the problem has never been squarely faced. If it had been so faced, administrators in this country would have profited from the lesson which the history of elementary education throughout the world has taught. It is that without a resort to compulsion no State can ensure a general diffusion of education amongst its people. This simple and most important fact has been completely ignored by the Government in this country while they have worked up much interest in side-issues. Thus, at one time the excuse was put forward that there is not a sufficient number of trained teachers. At another time it is the paucity of school buildings that is the obstacle to expansion. All the time the cardinal issue has been lost sight of, namely, that the primary purpose of mass education is to banish illiteracy and that, therefore, the quality of education and such like questions, though important in themselves, can be considered only after illiteracy has been banished. The authorities have never squarely met the most relevant question whether they proposed to secure universal mass education in the country in a reasonable time. If anything, they have shown that they are content to wait indefinitely. And their failure to administer the country in the interests of its people could not be more completely demonstrated than in their reluctance to accept and act up to the obligation they owe to the people that every child in the country should have an opportunity to acquire a certain minimum of general education—an obligation which every civilized State has recognised can be met in only one way, namely, by making elementary education free and compulsory.

Notes of the Day.

The Bolsheviks.

Amidst the bewildering mass of telegrams that have been received recently regarding the internal situation in Russia, the message wired by the Petrograd correspondent of the "Daily News" contains some glimmering of hope for the security of Russia's newly-won freedom. According to this correspondent, a split has occured among the Bolsheviks. This, of course, has long been expected. And it is significant that the cause of difference is sufficiently cardinal to secure the victory of the sane element. One party, —fortunately, if the correspondent is to be believed, the minority,—considers that Russia's weakness and isolation compel her to make a separate peace, forgetting that a separate peace with Germany would mean the eventual death of Russia's freedom. On the other hand, it is encouraging to find that the majority, as well as the Social Revolutionaries of the Left are prepared to take up Germany's challenge and enter on a period of revolutionary defence. That way alone the salvation of Russia and the success of its revolution lie.

Germany's Chief Need.

During the debate in the Reichstag on the Chancellor's speech on Saturday, some speakers demanded, among other things, the repudiation of undisciplined advocates of conquest like Tirpitz and the Fatherland Party. In view of the growing dissatisfaction with the violent annexationist views of the latter, it is interesting to recall a very striking article by Professod Forster, which appeared in mail week in the "Munchener Neuesle Nachrichten." In that article Professor Forster effectively disposed of the theory that a war of conquest, even if it proved successful, would bring Germany the commercial expansion that she needs. As he said:

There is an unofficial boycott which is much worse than a politically organised exclusion. Even if we could really overthrow the whole of the world which opposes us and force it to peace, then above all the words which Hegel used about Napoleon's victories could be applied: "No greater victories have ever been won, no greater campaigns of genius have ever been carried out, but also the powerlessness of victory never appeared in a clearer light than it did then." No military successes, important as they are for bringing pure Jingoes on the enemy's side also to the recognition of their illusions—are able to secure us just the thing which we require unconditionally, and above everything, a moral reconciliation with the rest of the civilised world!

A Retrograde System.

An instructive discussion took place at a special meeting of the Amritsar Municipal Committee last week on the question whether the present arrangement of seconding the services of a civilian appointed by Government as Secretary to the Municipality should be continued or not. The warmth of the debate that ensued is a testimony to the growing feeling in the country against the arrangement which saddles municipalities with civilian officers and which, as a consequence, militates against the progress of local self-government. The member who proposed that the present system should be discontinued and that in future the Municipality should elect a non-official as its Secretary, emphasised that any retrograde resolution perpetuating the existing system at a time when there was an all-round awakening in the country would be to the everlasting discredit of the Municipality. Another member said the present arrangement was enough to kill local self-government. The Committee decided by a majority of votes to discontinue this retrograde system.

A New Arts College for Bombay.

With reference to the communication that recently appeared in these columns on the need of an independent arts college in Bombay, that would be neither a Government institution nor one controlled by missionary agencies, it has been brought to our notice that an ideal foundation for such an arts college can be found in the King George English School at Dadar, which has been in existence since 1912 and which in the hands of the newly-established Indian Education Society, has become a first-rate educational institution with a strength of about 400 pupils. The history of this institution is interesting and charactoristic of the considerable volume of silent and unostentatious, but none the less effective, effort that is being put forth in this country by men who are fired with educational zeal and who, on principle, fight shy of official support and who, in consequence, have to make great personal sacrifices and face many disappointments in silence before they achieve their goal. The Dadar School was started by a handful of enthusiastic local workers, among whom were Messrs. N. M. Kale, M. B. Deshmukh, K. N. Barue, S. B. Aras, and S. V. Koranne. These enthusiasts conducted the school for nearly six years without any monetary help from outside, undergoing many privations, and tried their best to place education within the easy reach of the masses. They spent nearly Rs. 6,000 in equipping the school with furniture, library and laboratory.

The New Management.

To secure stability and permanence to this rapidly growing institution by divesting it of its character of a private concern, it was resolved from the very beginning to establish a society on the lines of the Deccan Education Society and to hand over the school to its charge. Accordingly, the Indian Educational Society was formally established on the 29th of September, 1917, and the school, without any liabilities, was handed over to the Society. The immediate aims of the Society are (1) to add a Gujerati side to the School, (2) to start a high school for girls, and (3) funds permitting, to start an arts college. The Society has drawn up a programme for materialising these aims and is now appealing to the public for funds to carry out the objects. It is in regard to the last, viz., development of the present institution into a full-fledged college, that we would like to draw the attention of those who are seeking to start an additional college in Bombay. Since an excellent foundation already exists in the Dadar High School, why not concentrate efforts on raising it into a first grade college? There is hardly room in congested Bombay for the peaceful surroundings of an ideal educational institution such as is aimed at by present-day educational workers. The opening of an arts college in a near suburb like Dadar would supply a crying need of the day.

National Anthem or Hymn of Hate?

A board of adjudicators, consisting of "poets, musicians, and professors," has been sitting in Berlin, says the "Westminster Gazette," to select from 3,200 poems sent in a new German national anthem, those that have hitherto served being considered too mild in tone by the pan-Germans, who have organised the competition. Of the three existing German national anthems, the words of one, that of Prussia, were borrowed from Denmark, and the music from our own "God Save the King,"; "The Watch on the Rhine" had been a favourite part song, with no expectation of the dignity of a national anthem, for thirty years before it became popular as a war song in 1870-71; and "Deutschland uber Alles" was originally a revolutionary song of the forties of the last century, written by the poet Hoffman von Fallersleben, who was exiled for his anti-militarism, and wrote the song while living in Heligoland, then a British possession. It is safe to assume that the majority of the 3,000 and odd poems in the competition are of the "Song of Hate" genus.

Official and Personal.

H. E. Lord Pentland accompanied by Mr. Moir, Private Secretary and Captain Money, Military Secretary arrived at Grant Road Station at 8 a.m. yesterday.

His Honour Sir Harcourt Butler accompanied by Captain Twinning, A.D.C. arrived by mail yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Bainbridge and Mr. Ludovic Porter are also staying at Government House.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon received Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal on Tuesday morning.

H. E. Lord Pentland and H. E. Lady Willingdon visited the Women's Branch Depot yesterday morning. Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon and H. E. Lord Pentland visited the Queen Mary Technical School and the Willingdon Sports Club in the afternoon. Their Excellencies and H. E. Lord Pentland dined with the Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. Palmer.

The Bishop of Rangoon, Dr. Fyffe, is leaving for Calcutta to attend the Episcopal Synod.

Some members of the Calcutta University Commission arrived in Madras on Friday. Among them is Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee.

LATEST CABLES.

BRITISH CONCESSION IN SHAMEEN.

LEASES OF GERMAN BUILDINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 1-20 a.m. Jan. 30.

In the House of Commons Col. Yate asked what were the legal questions regarding which decisions were pending which prevented German buildings in British concession in Shameen being taken over and leases terminated.

Mr. Balfour replied that he was still communicating with the British Minister in Peking on the matter and could give no information at present.

TEA FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 1-20 a.m. Jan. 30.

In the House of Commons Mr. Parker announced that owing to representations of traders it had been arranged that tea would be bought in China on behalf of the Food Ministry for importation to the United Kingdom in neutral tonnage. If sufficient tonnage were available it was intended to purchase three million pounds in 1918. The Ministry's agents in China would arrange the tonnage.

Mr. Parker also stated that it was not yet possible to decide the percentage of tea which would be imported from India and Ceylon in 1918.

PRESS ATTACKS ON SIR D. HAIG.

WAR CABINET'S DUTY TO SUPPRESS ARTICLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 29.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

Mr. Macpherson replying to a question in the House of Commons as to why press attacks on Sir Douglas Haig were allowed said: "The suppression of the articles is the duty of the War Cabinet, not of the War Office. It is not for me to say why it is not done."

FLOODS FROM THE RHINE AND NAHE.

UNTOLD DAMAGES DONE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 29.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "Cologne Gazette" states that the floods from the Rhine are doing untold damage while those from the Nahe have submerged four villages.

GREEK ARMY AND GREECE'S PLEDGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 29.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

M. Venezelos speaking at Salonika said that he was convinced that the Greek army would very shortly be able fully to honour Greece's pledge.

BENGAL'S MALARIA-STRICKEN TRACTS.

LORD RONALDSHAY OUTLINES SANITARY SCHEMES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

Addressing here to-day a gathering of members of the District Boards and Zemindars from the fever affected districts of Nadia, Jessore and 24 Perganas, Lord Ronaldshay outlined three specific schemes for regulation of water on land in these areas prepared by Government officers in connection with the campaign his Excellency is anxious to undertake against malaria.

In the course of the proceedings his Excellency appealed to his hearers to assist him by taking up these schemes under the Sanitary Drainage Act, including the Jabcona Scheme, affecting 350 square miles and costing eight lakhs, of which the Bengal Government are prepared to find one and a half lakhs. The Arul Bhil scheme, serving 53 square miles and costing one and three-quarters lakhs, Government finding three-quarters of a lakh and the Nowee Sunthi scheme, costing ten lakhs, of which Government have already granted two lakhs.

STATEMENT TO CALCUTTA COMMISSION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BANGALORE, Jan. 29.

During their two days' visit to Bangalore and Mysore the members of the Calcutta University Committee visited the various institutions attached to the Mysore University. In a statement supplied to the Commission, the Mysore University authorities, after giving the history and significant features of the university, give additional information that Law course will probably be instituted in July. Steps are being taken to provide for the courses of students in teaching medicine, agriculture and mining and metallurgy at no distant date. It is also in contemplation to institute a higher standard of post graduate training and research work in practical science. The total strength of university colleges is 651 and 437 students attend the collegian high school classes under university supervision. Thirteen endowments have been accepted so far by the University and their aggregate values come to Rs 98,637.

DISTRESS IN KAIRA.

HON. MESSRS. PAREKH AND PATEL'S REPLY TO GOVERNMENT.

TRUTH ABOUT "OUTSIDE AGITATION."

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh and the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel have issued the following statement in connection with the agricultural situation in Kaira District and the Press Note issued by the Bombay Government thereanent:—

When the Press Note about the Revenue policy of Government in connection with the distress prevailing in the Kaira District was issued we thought that as the matter was likely to be brought before the Legislative Council we ought not to reply the note through the press. We have since been informed by several of our friends that as there will be no meeting of the Legislative Council for seven weeks more, our silence was likely to be misunderstood and that the public and Government will suppose that we had nothing to say in refutation of the statements made in the Press Note. This argument has weighed with us as having great force and we therefore, take the liberty to write to you in the matter.

GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES OF CROPS.

1. As regards the condition of crops in the Kaira District Government states as follows in the Press Note.

"Owing to the excessive rainfall in the latter months of the monsoon the Bajri crop was very considerably affected in portions of the Kaira District and to lesser extent, the Bavto and the Kodra crops which are the foodstuffs of the poorer classes of the population. The crops sown as a mixture with these crops also suffered to some extent, with the exception of Tur, from the ravages of rats. In some places rice ready for harvesting was damaged by the late rains and the Tobacco and cotton were slightly affected. On the other hand the Tur and the late crops generally have been excellent and the rice crop as a whole has been unusually good.'

OUR ESTIMATES OF THE CROPS.

2. We had before the 10th of December last received numerous representations from the agriculturists and land-holders of the Kaira District informing us of the disastrous agricultural condition prevailing there. They had wished us to represent their grievances to the authorities for remission or suspension of the Government demands. We thought that it was due to us to satisfy ourselves of the correctness of the statements made to us before approaching the authorities. We accordingly left Bombay on the 11th of December and visited 20 villages of the Kapadwanj, Nadiad and Thasra Talukas. We inspected crops in fields in each of the villages and acquainted ourselves with their conditions. We attended three meetings of the landholders and agriculturists at which thousands of them were present. At the Nadiad meeting the agriculturists from all the Talukas were present and it was presided over by Rao Bahadur Nathabhai Avichaldas Desai. We recorded statements of hundreds of agriculturists and we discussed the question of the agricultural distress with a large number of land-holders and agriculturists of all grades. We also gave surprise visits to houses of several Dharala land-holders with a view to find out what resources they had to carry them and their cattle through this year of difficulty. The conclusions at which we arrived after these inquiries were as under:—

(a) That the Bajri crop had failed almost entirely from excessive rain. The highest yield according to our estimate of this crop was half an anna in a rupee. Even this quantity of Bajri was not eatable as it was infected with mina poison and we were given names of some persons who had died of that poison.

(b) The yield of Kodra was between two and three annas in a rupee.

(c) The yield of Bavto did not exceed two annas in a rupee.

(d) The Juwar crop had failed entirely.

(e) The yield of Paddy (rice) was from five to six annas in a rupee in some places and only two annas in a rupee in others. During our visit and inquiries we never heard that the rice crop was anywhere *unusually good* as stated in the press note.

(f) Among the later crops the pulses math, mag, adad, chola and val had failed entirely.

(g) The Tur crop was standing but in several places it was suffering from diseases of various kinds. If no unfavourable conditions intervened it was estimated that the crop would yield six annas in a rupee. But the agriculturists were seriously apprehensive of the entire loss of this crop from frost. In all places we visited we were shown Tur-flowers fallen of in large quantities and we nowhere found the Tur crop in good condition and certainly not in *excellent* condition as stated in the press note.

(h) The cotton plants had not had their normal growth. They were much stunted. Much mischief had been done to them by rats and diseases. In some places all expectations of getting the crop had been given up. In other places the yield was expected not to exceed annas three in a rupee.

(i) The Til crop had failed entirely.

(j) The caster plants had been affected by *Popti* disease and even if future conditions remained favourable its yield would not exceed annas four in a rupee.

(k) We found the Tobacco badly affected by various diseases such as *Vakumba, Ganthia, Chanchadi* and *Khakhra* and the crop would not exceed three to four annas in a rupee.

(l) With reference to fodder all stalks of Juwar and all straws had become almost useless. The Juwar stalks were unusually thin and stunted and were hardly expected to yield four annas in a rupee of the average quantity.

RESOURCES OF AGRICULTURISTS.

3. In the houses of the agriculturists which we visited, we found that there were no resources left with them for the maintenance of themselves, their families and their cattle till the ripening of the next harvest.

ANNA VALUATION.

4. The rules made by Government for regulating the giving of suspensions lay down that when the crop is four annas and under, the collection of the whole of the assessment should be suspended; but when it is over four annas and under six annas half of the assessment should be collected and the other half should be suspended. It will be noticed, however, that the Press Note does not mention the anna valuation of any of the crops.

RELIEF VERY INADEQUATE.

5. The Press Note says that the Collector Mr. Namjoshi has granted suspension in forty villages of Nadiad, thirty-four of Kapadwanj and thirty of Mehmdabad Talukas, and the amount of revenue suspended is 7.4 per cent of the whole revenue of the District. The press note does not specify the extent of the relief given in these 104 villages. Our information however, is that it is in a very few villages only that the entire revenue is suspended. *Our first complaint is that the relief given by the Collector in the case of these 104 villages out of a total of over six hundred villages in the district* is utterly inadequate. We have already stated our views as to the extent and character of relief which the circumstances require, in our representation to the Collector and it is not necessary for us to repeat them in this place.

OUR INTERVIEW WITH REVENUE MEMBER.

6. It is wellknown that the Revenue Officers of Government have a tendency of making exaggerated estimates of crops particularly, when they are made in connection with the question of giving suspension and remission. This tendency extends from the lowest to the highest among the District Officers. We believe from our inquiries, and our belief is shared by the general body of agriculturists, that if the rules were fairly worked, most of the villages of the District would have got the benefit of full suspension. We, therefore, waited upon the Hon. Member of Government in charge of the Revenue Department and requested him to have an independent inquiry made of the value of crops. But that officer sarcastically told us that Mr. Namjoshi was an *Indian Collector*, that he knew more than either of us and that in the matter of giving suspension the responsibility was with the Collector and Government would not interfere. We were quite taken aback to learn that in a matter of such gravity which meant to thousands of persons life or death, whether their cattle should live or perish, whether they and their families should live or starve, whether they should be able to retain their ancestral lands or should part with them and turn themselves into day labourers, and whether they should be saved from running into debts or be plunged into an inextricable condition of indebtedness that it was not the duty of Government to satisfy itself by independent inquiry that the order was right particularly when the mischief which caused by a wrong order would be altogether irremediable. We also requested him to suspend the execution of the Collector's order till the March meeting of the Legislative Council in order to enable us to have an opportunity to bring up the question for discussion then, but he said he was going to do nothing of the kind.

METHOD OF ANNA VALUATION.

7. Our next complaint is that a wrong principle is adopted in the anna valuation of the crops. Bajri is staple food of ordinary people and Bavto and Kodra of the poorer people in the district. In most of the villages considerable areas were under Bajri. It is admitted that Bajri crop suffered considerably from adverse conditions and that the Bavto and Kodra crops also suffered from these conditions though to a smaller extent. Our interpretation of the rules is that there is a large cultivation of any crop in a village and if there is damage or injury to that crop generally to such an extent as to justify the giving of suspension under the rules laid down by Government, the growers of that crop should be given the concession irrespective of the circumstance that there are other crops grown in the village which have fared better. By way of illustration take the case of a village of 5,000 acres of arable land out of which Bajri is grown on 4,000 acres and rice on 1,000. Owing to excessive rain the Bajri crop is injured and its valuation is only three annas. The rice crop is good and valued at 10 annas; and the average of the two crops taken together in the village is 4 to 5 annas. In that case it would be unreasonable that the Bajri growers should not get full suspension which they are entitled to under the rules and the rice growers should get a concession of half suspension which the valuation of their crop would not warrant. In the first case it is cruelty on the Bajri growers that they should be deprived of the concession because the rice crop from which they derive no benefit is better and in the second case it is unnecessary sacrifice of the revenue to give it to the rice growers who would not come within the rules considering the state of their crop. What we submit to be the correct interpretation of the rules does not at all conflict with the principles of making no inquiries into the *circumstances of individuals.*

8. From the conversation that passed between us and Mr. Namjoshi at our interview we understand that the line of inquiry that he called upon his subordinates to adopt was that they should take the area of each crop, determine its anna valuation and multiply the area by the valuation in each case and arrive at the valuation of the whole of the village crops by striking an average. In this manner he caused a jumbling of all sorts of crops late and early Khariff and Rabi, for the purpose of suspension. We are of opinion that the principle adopted by him was not in accordance with the rules.

STANDING CROPS VALUED FULL.

9. We understood the Hon. Member in charge of the Revenue port folio to admit that the crops that were standing were liable to considerable risk from rats, frost, diseases, and that it would be impossible till they ripened for anyone to say what their ultimate valuation would be. Under the circumstances we suggested to him without accepting Mr. Namjoshi's view the propriety of announcing suspension on the basis of the injury that the crops already gathered had suffered and to suspend the collection of revenue on land on which the crops had not ripened till the time that the yield of such crop was finally ascertainable. This request was also not accepted.

HIGH PRICES OF COTTON.

10. Government seem to place much stress on the high prices of cotton. Assuming that the yield of cotton is really appreciable, this can benefit the small body of agriculturists who have grown cotton. To the rest of the agriculturists who form a large majority the high price of cotton would merely add to their difficulties in the matter of purchase of necessary wearing apparel.

LAND REVENUE HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT.

11. Government place great reliance in their Press Note on the circumstances of the Revenue condition of this District being *excellent* and there being no suspension whatsoever from previous years with the exceptions of the amount of Rs. 23,251 in the Matar Taluka. We quote below a few extracts from the Land Administration Reports of Government showing that the agricultural condition of the District is not such as they allege. The year 1911-12 was a year of actual famine. The report of that year says "the season was a most unhappy one for the three Northern Districts of the Northern Division." Then after stating that, famine was actually declared in the Panch-Mahals it proceeds as follows:—"Conditions in Ahmedabad and Kaira were apparently as bad as in the Panch-Mahals, but the people of these two districts drew to such an extent on *their own resources* and those placed at their disposal by Government that famine had not to be declared in them." Further on the report says "in the Kaira District the annavari of all crops was well below 4 annas except in a few villages of Barsad and Anand." In the Land Administration Report of 1912-13 the following is the reference to the condition of the crops in the Kaira District in that year:—"The failure of the late September rain from which so much good is always expected converted what might have been bumper crops in Ahmedabad, Kaira and the Panch Mahals into merely fair ones; a definite result of this failure was that the rice lands under the Khari Cut system were enabled to obtain the last watering needed and the outturn of these lands with the exception of those which had the benefit of well-irrigation was only half of what had been anticipated. The Bajri crop came off rather badly everywhere." The report of 1913-14 makes the following reference to the crops of the District:—"The excessive rain reduced the outturn of all the Karif crops in Ahmedabad, Kaira and the Panch-Mahals, particularly Bajri and Maize." In the report of 1914-15 the reference is as follows:—"In all the six districts both the kharif and rabi crops were normal except Bajri which suffered from too much moisture. In Kaira the kharif crops did well and in some tracts even Rabi crops were sown. The *Bajri crops there were stunted.*" In the report of 1915-16 the following is the reference:—"The rainfall during the season of 1915-16 was insufficient, irregular and badly distributed. In most of the Gujarat district there was very little rain up to the third week of September and the situation was saved by the late rain in the last week of September and in the beginning of October".....Kaira was the most affected district of the Division with an average rainfall of 12½ inches as against the normal of 35 inches."....."In Kaira there was complete failure." The report of 1916-17 is not yet out. Unpropitiousness of nature was not the only element that the poor agriculturists of Kaira had to fight against. During a good part of the last decade additional police was stationed in a large number of villages at the cost of villagers. To the Dharala population of many villages the Criminal Tribes Act was applied, which necessitated the daily attendance of Dharala men, women and children from their fields to the village chora to the great annoyance, trouble and loss of time. At the top of all the Mahura Act provisions were applied to the district which appreciably curtailed their means of maintaining themselves and their cattle. It is this unfortunate district that Government describes as *rich* and *prosperous* when the question of revenue collection crops up.

SYMPATHY WITH MASSES.

12. When notwithstanding these adverse and unfavourable condition, the inhabitants of the District showed readiness to meet the demands of Government when in the six of the seven Talukas no suspended revenue remained due from them, what treatment do they deserve during their time of adversity and distress? The revenue administration history of the district belies the assumption that they have

means to pay, but do not. It is most unfortunate that their past good conduct in the discharge of their liabilities to Government instead of being regarded as a ground for their being treated with sympathy and indulgence at the hands of Government during their time of adversity is put forward as an argument to their disadvantage as evidence of contumacious withholding of Government demands.

OUTSIDE AGITATION.

13. The Gujarat Sabha which includes among its members several well-known gentlemen of great ability, fearning and public spirit is quite capable to defend itself against the aspersions and insinuations made against it in the Press Note. We therefore, do not feel ourselves called upon to defend that body. We are concerned with one and one matter alone. We emphatically assert that the deep feelings of helplessness that prevail among the inhabitants of Kaira are due to severe agricultural distress and the complete absence of sympathy on the part of the authorities. There is not the slightest justification for attributing the discontent and restlessness of the people to any instigation from people "outside the District." The large anxious crowds that met us throughout the whole of our tour in the District, explained to us their grievances and earnestly sought such help as we could possibly give them in placing their case before the authorities, left no doubt in our minds that the distress of the people was extensive and deep and required prompt attention. It is not unusual that when authorities have no inclination to sift and examine what they find about them from the fear of discovering unpleasant truths they try to justify their inaction by ascribing what they observe to outside agitation. It is a very easy way for avoiding inconvenient inquires!

PUBLIC MEETING TO BE CONVENED IN BOMBAY.

A meeting of the managing committee of the Bombay National Union was held on the 27th instant in the Union Rooms, when it was resolved to hold a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, at an early date, under the joint auspices of the Union and other influential political associations in the city to protest against the ill-judged tone of the recent Press Note of the Bombay Government in regard to the agricultural situation of the Gujarta Sabha of Ahmedabad and the H. R. League in Kaira to pray the Governor-in-Council to grant remission and suspension of revenue as requested by the above representative Association and to take practical steps to help the rayat in their attempt to get their grievances redressed. The date of the meeting will be announced in due course.

PETROGRAD V. UKRAINE.

RELENTLESS STRUGGLE AHEAD.

BOTH SIDES MOBILISING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 28.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., Jan. 29.

Government announces that it will not negotiate further with the Ukrainian Rada. "The only possible course is relentless struggle with the Rada until the Ukrainian Soviets are completely victorious."

The papers state that the Ukrainians and Bolsheviks are both mobilising and a general engagement may be expected in a few days near Kieff.

HEAVY FIGHTING AT LUCK.

BETWEEN UKRAINIAN AND BOLSHEVIK TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 28.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., Jan. 29.

A telegram from Vienna says that heavy fighting has been proceeding several days between the Ukrainian and Bolshevik troops at Luck, which the Ukrainians are endeavouring to capture. The Bolshevik commander asked for assistance of the Austro-Hungarian commander in the district, who refused it.

SPLIT AMONG BOLSHEVIKS.

OVER QUESTION OF COUNTRY'S DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., Jan. 29.

The Petrograd correspondent of the "Daily News" wires:—A split has occurred among the Bolsheviks. The minority consider that Russia's weakness and isolation compel her to make separate peace, whereas the majority with the Social Revolutionaries of the Left are prepared to take up Germany's challenge and enter on period of revolutionary defence. The ultimate decision lies with Trotzky.

COMPLETE ANARCHY IN FINLAND.

TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION WITH PETROGRAD INTERRUPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 28.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., Jan. 29.

Telegraphic communication with Petrograd has been interrupted since Sunday morning. It is reported that the Red Guards have cut the lines. The whole of Finland is telegraphically isolated and complete anarchy reigns in Finland.

FOOD RIOTS AT PRAGUE.

THOUSANDS PARTICIPATE

RIOTERS DISPERSED WITH DIFFICULTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ZURICH, Jan. 28.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 29.

According to a telegram from Vienna 3,000 demonstrators at Prague against the reduction of flour ration by half smashed shop-windows and looted goods. The police dispersed the rioters with difficulty.

All the restaurants lack potatoes, vegetables and flour.

BERLIN'S LABOUR TROUBLES.

GENERAL STRIKE THREATENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 29.

Apparently there is a more or less serious labour trouble in Berlin, but only scraps of news are reaching neutral capitals.

Reports have reached Amsterdam that the Independent Socialists distributed pamphlets in streets, advising a general strike and several of the distributors were arrested.

The newspapers including the "Vorwaerts" advise the workmen not to strike. It is not clear whether an actual strike prevails.

AUSTRO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

HERTLING'S AND CZERNIN'S SPEECHES CONTRASTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 28.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 29.

The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" rebukes the German press for its lack of political prudence in critically contrasting Hertling's and Czernin's speeches. It endeavours to disprove the imputation that serious differences are revealed between Berlin and Vienna.

RENEWED ACTIVITY IN FLANDERS.

SEVERE BOMBARDMENT OF GERMAN DEFENCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., Jan. 29.

The War Secretary's weekly review speaks of renewed activity on the western front, including the region bordering on the North Sea, where there has been severe fighting. "The carefully co-ordinated British operation in concert with land batteries in the area north of Ypres subjected the German defences at Ostend and surrounding country to severe bombardment. The British did not attempt infantry action."

The War Secretary mentions that the attack upon the French at Nieuport mentioned in the French communiqué on the 23rd was more than a simple raid, being a sharp reaction to the aforementioned British attack.

LULL ON ITALIAN FRONT.

Referring to Italy, he expresses the opinion that the enemy has temporarily abandoned the attempt to reach the plains and thinks that the Austrians are planning a swift attack further west.

He concludes:—A general strike in Vienna and other upheavals in the Monarchy will inevitably react on the general situation.

AIR RAID ON LONDON.

ONE ENEMY MACHINE FELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29, 2-50 a.m.
Recd. 4-20 p.m., Jan. 29.

The Press Bureau announces that hostile aeroplanes crossed Kent and Essex coasts at eight last evening, travelling in the direction of London. Some penetrated the capital and dropped bombs.

Our airmen brought down one machine in Essex.

FURTHER ATTACK AT MIDNIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29, 4-10 a.m.
Recd 4-30 p.m., Jan. 29.

The Press Bureau states that a further attack was made on London after midnight and bombs were dropped at 12-30 this morning.

FLOODS IN QUEENSLAND.

COMMUNICATIONS SERIOUSLY THREATENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BRISBANE, Jan. 28.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 29.

The rivers in North Queensland have swollen to torrents and miles of country are flooded. All communication from Gladstone to Rockhampton and as far north as Cairns is practically held up. The downpour continues, making the outlook still graver.

RAIDS ON BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY PARTY DISPERSED.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY NEAR CAMBRAI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 29.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué this afternoon says:—The enemy raided an advanced post north-east of Langemarck and three of our men are missing.

We dispersed a strong hostile reconnoitring party south-east of Laverguier.

Hostile artillery has been active south-west of Cambrai, north of Lens and in the Passchendaele sector.

ENEMY AERODROME AND DUMP BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 29.

The Admiralty says:—Naval aircraft bombed the Aertrycke aerodrome and the Engel dump. The clouds rendered the observation of results difficult. All our machines returned.

BRITISH AIRMEN IN ITALY.

BRING DOWN 39 ENEMY MACHINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., Jan. 29.

A British official communiqué from Italy says:—We have shot down in the past week six aeroplanes. Since the end of November we have shot down thirty-seven enemy machines and driven down two. Five of ours are missing.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 29.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—We made various successful raids on the enemy's lines in Champagne and north of St. Mihiel and brought back prisoners.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY NEAR HAVRINCOURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Jan. 29.

Last night's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig said:—

Hostile artillery was active in the neighbourhood of Havrincourt and north-eastward of Ypres.

GOEBEN STILL BEING BOMBED

POSITION OF SHIP UNCHANGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Jan. 29.

The Admiralty states that in spite of bad weather, in course of several raids bombs were dropped on the Goeben and gun positions at Nabatepe. The position of the ship was unchanged at noon yesterday.

EXTENSIVE RAIDS BY ARABS.

HEAVY LOSSES INFLICTED ON ENEMY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., Jan. 29.

The War Office says:—The Arabs in the past ten days have made extensive raids. They destroyed the telegraph line and several miles of the Hedjaz rail track north-west of Medina and attacked posts south of Mann, inflicting heavy losses and destroying buildings, water-tanks and an ammunition dump.

SCINDIA'S GIFT OF 30,000 FRANCS.

ACCEPTED BY QUEEN OF BELGIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 29.

The Queen of the Belgians has accepted the gift from the Maharajah of Gwalior of 30,000 francs in aid of Belgian charities.

THE "TIMES" AND BRITISH STRATEGY

SUCCESSOR OF COL. REPINGTON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 29.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—Colonel Repington resigned from "The Times," owing to a controversy on the man-power policy and succeeds Colonel Blood on the "Morning Post." Colonel Repington is opposed to the criticism of soldiers unnecessarily, making enquiries on small reverses and the present methods in recruiting. In these he gets a free hand on the "Morning Post." It is said that Professor Spenser Wilkinson who will write for "The Times," has views of the army from a civil standpoint. He writes strongly on the General Staff and has theories on strategy.

LONG STAPLE COTTON IN INDIA.

NEED OF CONSERVATION OF INDIGENOUS TYPES.

BOMBAY CHAMBER'S. VIEWS.

The Indian Cotton Committee continued its sessions yesterday at 10-30 a.m. at the Secretariat, Mr. J. MacKenna presiding.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce was the first to be examined. It was represented by the Hon. Mr. Hogg (chairman), Mr. H. N. P. Hearson and Mr. J. Muller, also the Secretary, Mr. R. E. Gregor Pearse.

In the course of the evidence the Chairman stated:—

My Committee understand that the objects of the Cotton Committee's enquiry fall roughly under two main heads—(a) what measures can be devised to increase the growth of long staple cotton in India; (b) what measures can be devised to prevent the mixing of short and long staple cotton and the watering of cotton. In dealing with the first of these two heads my Committee understand that the intention is not necessarily to supplant the cultivation of short stapled cotton in India by long stapled cotton but (a) to increase the total cultivation, the increase to be in long stapled cotton and (b) to prevent the deterioration of long stapled cotton or its displacement by short stapled cotton in those districts which have shown themselves to be suitable for the growth of the longer staple varieties. My Committee wish to emphasise the fact that it is absolutely necessary in the interests of the country as a whole that adequate steps should be taken to insure the cultivation of a sufficient quantity of long stapled cotton. There is no reason why this should ever conflict with the interests of the cultivator, whereas if the cotton that is really wanted is not grown in sufficient quantity the cultivator will suffer in his turn.

From the point of view of India it is essential that the Indian mills should be able to secure an adequate amount of long stapled cotton so as to be independent of America. The gradual improvement in the quality of local manufacturers which may be expected to be stimulated by war conditions renders it probable that there will be a steadily increasing demand for long stapled cotton for consumption in this country. From the point of view of the British Empire it is highly important to stimulate the growing of long stapled cotton within the Empire. In this connection it may be noticed that the Royal Commission reporting recently on the resources of some of the Dominions consider that every effort should be made in this direction, even recommending that cotton of the American variety should be cultivated in Australia so as to render Liverpool less dependent on supplies of cotton grown outside the Empire.

IMPROVEMENT OF INDIGENOUS TYPES.

The first thing to be done is to conserve and improve the indigenous long stapled cotton in this country. The introduction of exotics must of necessity be largely experimental and care should be taken that their introduction should not be at the expense of indigenous long stapled cotton in areas where the latter have been proved to thrive. India has a good market for short stapled cotton both in this country and in Japan and the Continent of Europe. Whatever efforts are made towards the cultivation of long stapled cotton we think ample supplies of short stapled cotton are certain to be cultivated, but without special care being taken the supplies of good stapled cotton are likely to be always in defect. It would be both futile and wrong in principle for Government to use their influence to try and force the cultivator to grow long staple cotton in place of short staple cotton, unless the former was going to pay him better than the latter. My Committee would, however, make this qualification. It will very probably be the case that long staple cotton grown in a district from which such cotton has not previously come, will not immediately realise its true market value. In such circumstances it would, it is felt, be necessary and permissible for Government to employ some artificial stimulus to the growth of long staple cotton, if they were convinced that its growth was in the ultimate interests of the cultivator.

OBJECTIONABLE METHOD OF BUYING.

Another cause which in some cases militates against the receipt by the cultivator of the full value for his cotton is the method of buying adopted by many users in this country. My Committee consider that buyers as a class are far too much influenced by the name of the station or district from which the cotton comes to the exclusion in many cases of the intrinsic merits of particular lots. Cotton in India is usually sold to the consumer by the name of its station or district of origin. Particular stations and districts get good or bad names on the market or are known as producing a particular class of cotton. Consequently, if a district which produces principally a medium or a short-stapled cotton produces also a limited quantity of better cotton, it is almost impossible to sell this limited quantity in India at its intrinsic value. This fact is within the experience of all large merchants who cater for both the export trade and the local mills. The theoretical remedy for this would be to do away to a great extent with the territorial method of selling cotton. Broad classifications such as "Oomras," "Bengals," "Coomptas," "Westerns," etc., might be retained, but subject to these large groupings cotton should be sold soley by grades based on (a) its cleanness and colour, that is, what is usually known in the trade as its "class" and (b) its average length of staple. This is the basis on which American cotton is marketed and my Committee know of no fundamental reason why Indian cotton should not be sold in the same way except that it would probably be necessary to provide in the grading system for the differences in the character of the staple of Indian cottons. The change would, however, entail such a complete reversal of all the methods hitherto adopted by the cotton trade in India and would present such very great practical difficulties that my Committee do not regard it as feasible at the present time or for some time to come.

PREVENTION OF MIXING.

I am now to refer to the question of the prevention of the mixing and watering of cotton and my Committee propose to refer to the various suggestions which have been brought to their notice. The first suggestion is that the transport of *kapas* and unginned cotton by rail should be prohibited except from the district of growth to port or from the district of growth to *bona-fide* consumer. Such a prohibition would be much to prevent the taking of *kapas* and cotton from a short stapled district to a long stapled district, *e.g.*, from Khandesh to Broach, for the purpose of mixing and my Committee see no reason why it should injure any legitimate interests. Incidentally, it would also protect the the long stapled district to some extent from the danger of deterioration in its own cotton through the mixing of seed. In order to render this protection complete it should be pointed out it would be necessary for Government to exercise some control over the sale of seed for growing purposes, as it is known that in many causes cotton seed has been imported from one district to another for purposes of sowing.

The second suggestion, which has been made is that restrictions might be placed on transport by road. This is a much more difficult problem for two reasons; firstly because there is much legitimate transport by road which must not be harassed or interfered with, secondly, because any restrictions made would be difficult to enforce. The only way in which my Committee think it might be done would be by legislation empowering Government to apply restrictions to particular areas or between particular stations.

LICENSING OF GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES.

The third suggestion which has been made is that all ginning and pressing factories should be licensed and that each should be given a distinct mark, which it should be required to stamp on every package of loose cotton in the case of a ginnery and on every bale in the case of a press, which left its premises. With this suggestion my Committee entirely agree and they think that this system would be very useful in tracing where the mixing or watering of cotton has taken place. My Committee are of opinion that the issue of licenses must be official, that is to say, the licenses should emanate from Government and not from any entirely unofficial body. Probably the best arrangement for control would be to have a committee in each district, presided over by the Collector and consisting partly of Government nominees, officials (*e.g.*, of the Agricultural Department) and non-officials, and partly of elected members.

IMPROVEMENT OF COTTON FORECASTS.

My Committee consider that the cotton acreage forecast, as at present published, is sufficiently accurate, but that there is considerable room for improvement in the accuracy of the cotton outturn forecast. It is believed that improvement might be effected by relying more on enquiries from cultivators, cotton merchants, local agents of large buyers and other similar sources and less on the reports of the subordinate revenue officers of Government, who have a great deal of other work to do.

A SMALL TAX ON COTTON.

In conclusion, I am to mention that some of these recommendations will involve a considerably increased expenditure by the Agricultural Department and is might be asked where the additional funds are to come from. My Committee are of opinion that in view of the fact that this increased expenditure by the Agricultural Department would be for the direct benefit of the cotton cultivator, there would be nothing wrong in principle if a small tax on cotton were imposed: but they wish to point out that any such tax should be levied on the whole trade and not merely on a particular portion thereof.

WINNING THE CULTIVATOR'S CONFIDENCE.

Mr. C. C. Inglis, Executive Engineer, Special Irrigation District, Poona, was afterwards examined. In his evidence he stated:—

The Indian cultivator will, in my opinion, take up any new crop, provided he is convinced that he will get an appreciably better return. Having been caught so often by believing statements too readily, he is now shy about taking up new ideas. He distrusts experiments carried out under ideal conditions. To win his confidence he must see men he knows making a success of a new venture. Therefore what is required is, in my opinion, not to try to get a large area of a new crop planted the first year, but to select a few of the best cultivators to take it up the first year; and to give them assistance and advice. If they make a success of it, others will soon follow. If, on the contrary, careless cultivators take it up in the first instance, many will fail through ignorance, carelessness, etc., and the scheme may get a serious set-back.

I have seen both methods tried, and have seen the marked success of the former, and the uniform unsatisfactoriness of the latter.

I do not consider that a considerable increase in the area of cotton is possible with the present water-supply unless methods of varieties are changed. As already stated, I believe fewer waterings would suffice, but this needs careful experiment and even then the irrigators have to be convinced.

The Raja Saheb of Limbadi, Rani Sahiba with two princes and three princesses of the State and forty followers, have arrived at Rangoon for the weddings of the grandson and two daughters of the Hon. Mr. A. K. A. B. Jamal, which are taking place on the 10th February.

INDIAN REFORM SCHEME.

BOGEYS OF DEADLOCK.

SIR DINSHAH ON "BUDGET RIGHTS."

Sir Dinshah Wacha in a letter to Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Editor, "Swadeshamitran," Madras, discussing the Memoranda of the latter in the Congress League Scheme, has made, says "New India," the following observations which will be read with much interest by all our countrymen:—

Jiji House, Ravelin Street,
Bombay, 23rd Dec., 1917.

Dear Mr. Iyengar,—Some time ago you had kindly sent me two papers written by you touching your own observations on the objections raised in reference to our Congress Scheme. I need not say I have most carefully perused your observations. You are to be cordially congratulated on the ability with which you have met all the objections touching deadlocks—mere bogeys—raised by the bureaucracy who are so tenacious of still maintaining power in their hands after the manner of the old class of monopolists. In your statement you have shown your vast erudition on constitution in the great States of the West and at the same time exhibited that fine display of forensic talent which in any other country is so highly appreciated. Your logic is unanswerable, and you have very fully exposed the illusions and the delusions of the new constitution-monger, he of the Round Table. Mr. Curtis, I need not say, had last year an hour and half's conversation with me at Delhi. I traversed every suggestion of his and he had to retire a wiser man. He came to convert me, but he found I was too strong to become a convert. I am surprised that some our Bengal friends have played so foolishly into his hands.

PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

You have also very aptly expounded the "Budget Right," on which so many of our people are ignorant, and I also agree in your paper which treats of financial proposals. Years ago, somewhere I remember in 1894, at the Karachi Provincial Conference, I first mooted the problem of provincial fiscal autonomy and proposed that the Government of India should be given by each province a certain fixed percentage of contributions from its revenue, so that each province may be able to work out its own salvation, and that in this way there may be healthy rivalry in each province for diligently increasing its revenue and spending therefrom all for its own wants. In this way, the backward provinces would have to depend on themselves to earn all the revenue they want, instead of gnawing bits of the surpluses of those which produced most. You have among your five suggestions referred to the percentage contribution; but you say it would ignore the present disparity between the taxable capacity of one province and another. But don't you think under this very system the different provinces within a few years could be able to wipe off the disparity? Your fixed contribution for a number of years has this defect, that we know from experience the fat and lean years that we have, so that, under such a fixity, provinces with a bad agricultural or even a famine year, may not be able to give the full contribution, and it could be unwise while the provinces were recovering to raise taxation to meet the deficits for the Imperial contribution. The only other remedy is to allow the deficits to accumulate till the province is once more in a position to recoup it. But I don't like that idea.

ELASTIC SYSTEM.

On the other hand, the percentage system is elastic just as the old system of payment in kind was. In some years the share of the Government was small. In some years, larger. In case of a general famine all over the country the fixed contribution for five or ten years would prove most burdensome. The Imperial Government cannot have its pound of flesh when the other Provincial Governments are afflicted and not able to raise the normal revenue unless they accumulate reserves for a rainy day. Even that may not suffice, for we all know what a hole a large famine expenditure makes. Why should not the Imperial Government share in provincial adversity as much as in provincial prosperity. Of course, were the Imperial Government to agree to take such a contribution as will include all famine expenditure in its own budget, well and good. But even that has its defects. The Imperial Government may not spend as much as it ought to, and may nibble at it as it has done in the past, with other demands on its purse, such as border expeditions or even frontier wars. Again, you will break provincial autonomy. Each province, if it is to be autonomous, must provide for its famine expenditure. If it is provided niggardly, there is the legislature to criticise it. The more a province is a water tight compartment, every way as old John Bright sagaciously wished sixty years ago, the better. But we need not discuss the subject. We are yet at the threshold of Self-Government and Heaven knows what the Bill may be when Mr. Montagu has agreed on the lines with the reactionaries here, and when the Bill, as prepared, receives its welcome or its supposition in Parliament, though the chances are few, despite Sydenham and Co. Again congratulating you,

I am, yours sincerely,
D. E. WACHA.

P.S.—Of course, we may alter the percentage every ten or twelve years by taking stock of the annual averages of revenue and try a fresh percentage which would be equitable to both sides.

Mr. K. C. Chatterji, Lecturer in University Law College, Lahore, has been appointed acting Principal vice Mr. Kesnwar Sain who had taken eight months leave to join his appointment as Private Secretary to the Maharajah of Bikaner.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

PROPOSED ABOLITION.

MESSRS. SHEPHERD AND WADIA'S DISSENT.

In connection with the draft representation which the Bombay Mnicipal Corporation propose to address to Government on the subject of the transfer to the Municipality of the powers and duties in respect of the improvement of the city at present vested in the City Improvement Trust Board, it should be mentioned that Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S., has signed the report of the Committee appointed to draft the representation, subject to the following minute:—

I am prepared to admit that the existing position is anomalous. The work of the City Improvement Trust is likely to go on for many more years, and it is work which would ordinarily be entrusted in England to a Municipal Corporation. It would, I think, be perfectly practicable to provide for the continuance of the work by the Corporation in the manner set forth in the report. It is, further, the fact that the reasons given by Government in 1897 for constituting a separate Trust have to a great extent ceased to exist. Nevertheless I am not in favour of handing over the Trust to the Municipality. My reasons are briefly these, firstly, I considered the policy advocated by the representatives of the Corporation on the City Improvement Trust to be an entirely wrong policy which could not be carried out without a serious waste of public money. The methods which have been advocated by the Chairman of the Improvement Trust and supported by the majority of the members of that body are methods which, I think it is not going too far to say, are now almost universally accepted in almost every civilised country as the right method. The fact that they have been not infrequently described as the 'Chairman's fad' by representatives of the Corporation on the Improvement Trust seems in my humble opinion to show an undue indifference on the part of those gentlemen to expert opinion. Secondly, from what I have gathered from debates in the Corporation, and from views expressed by representatives of the Corporation in the Improvement Trust, it seems to me that they have an inadequate sense of the moral obligations of owners of house property. It ought in my opinion to be maintained emphatically that an owner of a house has no right to make a profit out of an insanitary dwelling. This is admitted now, I believe, in England. It ought to be admitted in so advanced a city as Bombay. But at present it is not, and until it is, I do not see how if the Corporation take over the Trust, we can hope for much permanent improvement except at the cost of paying slum-owners much more compensation than they ought to get.

MR. J. A. WADIA'S DISSENT.

Mr. J. A. Wadia, who has not signed the report has attached the following minute of dissent:—

I am sorry I cannot agree with the Draft Report, which is very superficial and unconvincing. I think it is premature for us to apply to Government for the transfer of the work now done by the Improvement Trust Board. The Government letter, which has been referred to in the Draft, says "the Municipal Executive admittedly have a sufficiently burdensome task in administering the general affairs of the City." This burdensome task has increased but not diminished. Under Section 71 A of the Improvement Trust Act it is for the Bombay Government to tell the Corporation that in the opinion of the Government the work of the Trust should be taken over by the Corporation, and not for the Corporation to go to the Government for the transfer. The Government in reply to an enquiry intimated that the work of the Trust would take about 20 to 25 years although they said that the above period would be a matter of conjecture. Twenty-five years have not yet elapsed and in para. 5 of the Draft Report we say "it is not open to dispute that the expectations entertained by Government in 1897 as to the time within which the Trust would be able to effect the improvement of Bombay have proved to be unduly sanguine."

And yet we are in a hurry to take over the work. We never made this demand before but we have developed great ardour to take over the Trust work since the Corporation's modification of the Parel Road Scheme was not accepted, either by the Trust or by the Government. Sir Ibrahim insisted upon an eighty feet road. The Trust proposed a hundred and twenty feet road. The Corporation supported Sir Ibrahim and the Government upheld the views of the Trust. When you are opening up the north of the Island an eighty feet road is an absurdity. Two footpaths would take up thirty feet. A double tramway track will require twenty feet, so for vehicular traffic you have only a thirty feet road. If it is said that the tram track will also be used for vehicular traffic then think of Queen's Road with the double line of tram tracks and carriage traffic. I am therefore entirely opposed to an eighty feet road as proposed by Sir Ibrahim, although I admit he has a large majority of the Corporation to support him. Large majorities do not always connote wisdom.

SLUM IMPROVEMENT.

It is said that the money saved by making a narrow road could be utilised for slum improvements which ought to be the Trust's first care. The Trust is alleging that no amount of slum improvement would improve the sanitation of the City since under our present by-laws we are creating fresh slums. It is said that we have amended the Building by-laws in 1910 and 1913 and that the question of further amending them is under consideration. I think we have been playing with the amendment of the Building by-laws. In paragraph 6 the Committee says that in 1903 the late Mr. W. L. Harvey, the then Municipal Commissioner, drew the attention of the Trust to the greater urgency of treating the insanitary areas in preference to the construction of streets through the City. I think the Committee would have done well to have quoted Mr. Harvey's letter to the Corporation, dated the 26th April 1901. Para. 2 runs as follows: "It is not necessary for me to make out a case for the amendment of Building regulations which are so notoriously inadequate as those now in force in Bombay. It is essential that the radical alterations proposed should be effected as soon as possible and especially so in view of the fact that within the next few years the Improvement Trust may be expected to clear large areas of insanitary building now existing which should be replaced by Buildings conforming to a much stricter standard of sanitation." The Improvement Trust did not clear large areas of insanitary buildings and the Bombay Corporation never ceased from creating new slums. Let me give a short history of our Building by-laws about which the late Mr. Harvey wrote to the Corporation in 1901 and over which we slept for a large number of years. In 1907 Government wrote a letter to the Corporation regarding the collapse of a building at 1st Cooper Street which caused the death of 13 persons and expressed their hope that the Corporation would address themselves to making good the deficiencies that existed in the Building by-laws. In reply the Corporation informed Government that they were awaiting Draft by-laws from the executive, which were submitted to the Corporation in February 1908. On the 24th March 1908 the Draft by-laws were referred to a Committee of which Mr. Dunn was the Chairman. The Draft by-laws were passed by Corporation on the 9th September 1909 and were confirmed by Government on 15th March 1910. Mr. Dunn did not sign the report. In January 1912, Mr. Dunn brought before the Corporation his proposal to approach Government for the amendment of the Municipal Act so as to obtain powers for regulating building operations in the City with a view to preventing the formation of insanitary areas in the City. In moving his proposition in January 1912, he said as follows: "When speaking at this table on the termination of my year of office as President of this Corporation in April 1909, I remarked when referring to the new Building by-laws which had then recently been adopted by the Corporation that though a great improvement on those that formerly obtained, these by-laws would never have the effect that they should have on the health of the City until the Municipal Act is amended in such a manner as to prevent the crowding together of houses that is now largely possible." It is simply absurd in my opinion to compel the Improvement Trust to buy slum properties and pay for them in full when according to Mr. Dunn, the late Chairman of the Trust, under our existing by-laws we are creating new slums. Between 1897 and 1909 we declared 5,072 houses as unfit for human habitation and we did not pay a cent to the landlords of these houses as compensation and yet the Improvement Trust treasury is to be exploited for the benefit of the slum landlords. The sixty-three and a half degree rule as recommended by our Executive officers is objected to by the Architects' Association, but I do not see why we should prefer the advice of the Architects to that of our Executive who have no interest to serve except those of the City as a whole. It is said that the Trust is a Government body and has no independence but it should be remembered that all the Municipal Commissioners have supported the Trust and the Hillowners, Association which is the largest employer of labour has ratified the policy of the Improvement Trust through its representative. The Trust has been denounced for launching schemes, acquiring houses and pulling them down without making adequate provision for re-housing the populaion. This no doubt was a grave error on the part of the Trust to which it has pleaded guilty. But I am not aware that our representatives ever protested against this policy in time. Every one can be wise after the event. I am against the adoption of the report altogether.

HUBLI MERCHANT'S LIBRARY.

A correspondent writes:—

It is very gratifying to note that the merchant class has been more or less awake to what is going on in the country. The merchants of Hubli thought it necessary to have a library of their own, and so the "Vyapari Vachana Mandir" came into being on last Vijaya-Dashami day. The library is well patronised and the "Jinning Combination" of Hubli only yesterday passed a resolution, offering an annual grant of Rs. 400 to the Mandir. The Mandir subscribes to papers and journals of all shades of opinions. The so-called "Native General Libraries" in our country being placed under the obligation of a Government grant, have to be in the good books of the Bureaucracy. They are as is known to all, prevented directly or indirectly, from subscribing to certain newspapers and magazines, and owing to this the grant-in-aid reading rooms cannot, possibly hope to satisfy the new generation. The Hubli Vyapari Vachana Mandir is maintained by the merchants themselves, and there is no need of its being in the leading strings of the powers that be in selecting books, papers and journals, for its readers. It seems quite desirable that merchants in all towns in India should exert to possess a library of their own, and if possible, also a "Vyapari Sangh" like the one that would shortly come into existence here.

POONA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The following notice is issued in connection with the Poona Educational Conference to be held at Poona in May, 1918.

(1) The papers to be read and discussed before the Conference should reach the Secretary before Monday, 8th April, 1918.

(2) The papers should be written in English or in any of the vernaculars of the Bombay Presidency, in the latter case, being accomanied by a summary of the same in English.

(3) The papers may be written at length.

(4) The papers will become the property of the Conference.

THE LATE SIR W. WEDDERBURN.

INDIAN PRESS TRIBUTES.

(From our Corrrspondent.)

CALCUTTA Jan. 29.

The "Bengalee" and the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" have come out this morning with long editorial notices of the death of Sir William Wedderburn.

The "Bengalee" recalls the splendid services done by Sir William in England in company with Sir Henry Cotton and Mr. Hume and the contribution he made towards the success of the Congress propaganda in England.

The "Patrika" says that India would never forget her indebtedness to Sir William and laments that the Civil Service did not produce more men like him.

The "Statesman" in a short editorial paragrapn observes that Sir William did useful work as a Congress leader in England and did much to prevent the movement from getting out of hand.

"A HEAVY NATIONAL CALAMITY."

MADRAS, Jan. 28.

The following telegram has been despatched to the British Congress Committee, London, by the Madras Mahajana Sabha:—"The Madras Mahajana Sabha deeply mourns the sudden death of Sir William Wedderburn, a heavy national calamity, especially when India needs his valuable guidance in shaping the impending reforms. Please convey the Sabha's heartfelt condolence to bereaved family."

In noticing the death of Sir William Wedderburn the "Madras Mail" says:—We have never heard a European abuse Sir William Wedderburn though very many disliked his opinions and it is not only among Indian nationalists that his death at this critical time will be viewed as a misfortune for India.

The "Madras Times" says his work in Parliament was closely identified with India, on which he was always ready to speak in accordance with the Congress views.

A NOTABLE FIGURE.

"New India" says the passing of Sir William Wedderburn removes a notable figure from Indian political life, that of one of very few Civil Servants who have justified their names and have loved and served with true knowledge and sympathy of the land which employed them.

The "Indian Patriot" says the loss to India is incomparably great and his place can hardly be filled for at least many years to come.

The "Hindu" says Sir William's services to the cause of the Indian National Congress and his ceaseless important work as the ruling spirit of its counterpart in England, the British Congress Committee, ever since his retirement, constitute a claim for the gratitude of India which cannot ever be hoped to be repaid.

A HIGH-MINDED ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

"Justice" says, whether in his official days or as a politician, he was the same Sir William Wedderburn, the same active friend of India and its people, the same high-minded English gentleman, the same high-souled philanthropist.

MYSORE UNIVERSITY.

REPORT OF A YEAR'S PROGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 29.

The first year's report (1916-17) of the Mysore University states a tentative scheme is being introduced with a view to affording increased facilities for bringing the members of the staff into closer relations with the students. The proportion of the number of professors and lecturers to the number of students compares favourably with that of the colleges in British India. Moreover, the amount of time given to lecturing by each professor and lecturer leaves the staff ample opportunity for the individual supervision of students. Apart from the obvious mutual advantage of such a practice, it is established by ordinance that the library and laboratory note books of the students are to be countersigned by the professors and to be considered in connection with the written work of University examinations.

The Report pays a tribute to the world of Mr. J. G. Tait, who retired after 27 years' service at the Central College. In conclusion it places on record a high appreciation of the manner in which Mr. T. Denham, registrar of the university. brought his untiring industry and wide educational and literary experience to bear on the efficient discharge of his duties.

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SERIAL STORY.

'WAS SHE JUSTIFIED?'

BY MRS. WELLESLEY—SMITH.

SPECIAL FOR "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

SYNOPSIS OF INSTALMENTS I—III — Nancy Chevenix is engaged to Lord Ardgowan, whose cousin, Lilla Dudley, is curious to know the details of Nancy's past. Nancy has risen to fame as a writer but in her early days worked as a typist in a London office. Here she was befriended by Augustus Brown. About the same time she made the acquaintance of a man called Sholto Devane, who laid siege to her affections. Nancy agreed to marry him, but found later that the ceremony was a false one. She left him, and soon after heard of his death. She has told no one of this, and just before the wedding Sholto Devane appears on the scene and demands money as the price of his silence. She agrees to bring the money to his lodgings in London. So that she will not be seen by Mrs. Gubbins and her daughter, with whom he lodges, Devane gives them tickets for the Picture Palace. On their return they see a girl leave the house as they approach it, and find Devane has been murdered Nancy had found Devane dead, but realising that she would be suspected if seen in the vicinity got back to Lady Haversham's as soon as possible. Lilla sees a photograph of Sholto Devane among Nancy's belongings. A photograph of the murdered man is published in the newspapers, and Lilla recognises it. Next day Nancy is visited by Mr. Bramble of Scotland Yard, who questions her and tells her she will have to attend the inquest.

CHAPTER VII.

THE INQUEST.

"Cheer up, Nancy—it is only a form. Of course it's dreadfully tiresome your being dragged into proceedings," said Lady Haversham, as the motor sped forward noiselessly. "If they have forced everybody who has ever exchanged a word with the wretched man during his fairly long and probably misspent life, to appear, the Coroner's court will be overflowing into the street."

"I'd like to know who is responsible for Nancy being forced to appear," grunted Lord Ardgowan, who was very much put out about the whole affair. He had a horror of the notoriety such cases brought; the last thing he desired was to see the name of the girl he was to marry in two days' time mentioned in connection with this, the latest sensational murder.

"Never mind, darling," he added, "it will soon be over; since you know nothing about it, they can't detain you long. Just answer the Coroner's questions, and there's an end of it."

The car drew up, and he helped the two women to alight. They were both closely veiled, and Nancy shivered with apprehension as she entered the closely packed place. The general public was interested—there were several unusual points the clearing up of which would surely bring sensational facts to light.

The first witness called was Jemima Gubbins. That young person had recovered from the shock of finding their lodger's body, and was prepared to make the very most of her importance.

"I understand", the Coroner said, looking at her steadily, "that you discovered Mr. Robinson lying dead on the floor of his room on your return, with your mother, from a picture palace you had attended?"

"Yes, and a fine turn it gave me," she replied.

"He was perfectly well when you left him?"

"That 'e was."

"Did he give you any indication that he expected a visitor?"

Jemima looked puzzled. "'E didn't give us nothing but two tickets stalls they was—for the pictures," she said.

"Ah—he presented you with seats for that evening,"—the Coroner made a note. "On your return did you meet or see anyone, either in the house or coming from it?"

"Yus—a female rushed past us as we was coming up the path. Gone before you could wink—in a mighty 'urry she were."

"Did you see her face—would you recognise—know her again?"

"She'd got a veil—a thick 'un, but I saw the green image." Jemima proceeded to give the court a resume of how she found the jade charm.

"I saw Mr. Robinson put it on the mantel-piece with 'is own 'ands, a-saying 'e knew who it belonged to. Next I sees 'twas round the female's neck w'o was rushing like mad from the place as we came in."

Jemima stuck to this assertion grimly, and Mrs. Gubbins succeeded her, corroborating her daughter's statement in every particular except the jade charm.

"That, sir, my lod—your honour," she said, "I didn't see, neither then or any other time, but Jemima don't tell lies—she's like 'er father, all for the truth," the good woman ended.

Constable Dawn A77, briefly described how he had been called to 63, Paradise Court, and found the dead man as the Gubbins described.

"Call Dr. Gibbon," directed the Coroner. "You were fetched to 63, Paradise Court to examine the body of a man known as Robinson?"

"Yes. Between eleven and twelve at night.

"Did the deceased die a natural death?"

"No, he had been stabbed between the shoulders, probably with something of the nature of a stiletto." He proceeded to give some technical and medical details clearly.

"Could it have been self-inflicted?"

"No. Absolutely impossible."

"Could you say how long he had been dead, when you made the examination?"

"Several hours."

"Was death instantaneous?"

"Practically."

The Coroner leaned forward.

"Could it have been done by a woman—would she have had the strength?"

Dr. Gibbon looked thoughtful. "Yes," he said, "I should say it could. It must have been a very sharp instrument."

"Not a knife?"

"Emphatically, no."

Dr. Johnson and Dr. McCubbin were next examined, and in all respects agreed with Dr. Gibbon. There could be no doubt that Mrs. Gubbins' lodger had been brutally murdered.

Evidence was given as to the discovery of the five hundred pounds now in the hands of the police.

Then came the summons that Nancy had been dreading. She had reached a pitch of fear and misery that resulted in a numb feeling both of body and brain. She was prepared to fight to the very last to keep what she most valued in the world, Tony's love—to keep that she would do anything—say anything.

Determined, if possible, to confine her replies to Yes and No, she faced the Coroner. A great hush followed the excited buzz caused by her appearance. With her veil turned up, Nancy Chevenix waited for the first question.

What would be the result of her ordeal?

She stole a glance at Lord Ardgowan's set face. Lady Haversham nodded encouragingly.

The Coroner handed her the photograph.

"Do you recognise this?" he asked pleasantly enough.

"Yes."

"We understand that you had an exactly similar one in your possession?"

"Yes."

"That the original is—or rather was a friend of yours?"

"No."

"Ah—an acquaintance, then?"

"Yes."

Lady Haversham leaned forward and whispered to Anthony.

"She is determined to waste no words," she said.

"And a very good thing too," his lordship replied.

The Coroner went on. "Will you tell the Court the name of the original?"

"Sholto Devane."

An interested buzz followed. One of the jurymen asked for the photograph, and examined it. Then the Coroner went on.

"Will you tell us, please, if you knew—or—Mr. Devane's relatives?"

"I did not know them,"—steadily.

"Did he ever speak of them?"

"Once or twice. I gathered that he was not on friendly terms with them, and I have no idea where they live—or anything about them," said Nancy, speaking the literal truth.

"Was the deceased married?"

"No."

"You are sure of this?"

"Not so far as I was aware."

"He never spoke of any Mrs. Devane?"

"Never."

The Coroner hesitated.

"In fact, you only knew deceased slightly?"

"That is all."

Everybody was listening with the closest attention. Many of those present knew Nancy as the author of "Vagabond Love" and Lord Ardgowan's future wife. What possible connection had she with this mysterious man found done to death in one of London's mean streets?

"That will do for the moment, Miss Chevenix."

The Coroner recalled Jemima, and once more held up the photograph.

"Is this a picture of the man you knew as Robinson? Be very careful, please—make quite sure."

"It's 'im right enough—the spit of 'im." Jemima was absolutely sure on that point.

"Did he give it to you?"

"Not—not exactly—I found it," explained Miss Gubbins, a bit flustered. "But it is Mr. Robinson all serene,"—as an audible titter ran round the room. "I'd swear to that with my last breath."

Jemima retired, and Nancy again faced her tormentor.

"When did you last see Mr. Devane, Miss Chevenix? Lately?"

"No," returned the girl with quiet and deliberate intention. Then she continued clearly, "I was given to understand that he was dead."

"When was this?"

"Nearly two years ago."

"You made no attempt to verify the report?"

"I was not sufficiently interested."

"And yet you kept a photograph of the gentleman in question?"

"I had forgotten its existence," was the serene reply. Nancy was gaining confidence—after all, the ordeal was not as severe as she had frightened herself into believing it would be.

She answered one or two other questions without hesitation, and succeeded in giving exactly the impression she desired—that her acquaintance with Sholto Devane had been of the slightest. The Coroner intimating that he would not require her again, she resumed her seat.

Thomas Curlew was next called. He had come forward voluntarily, and with some amazing evidence.

Nancy had lowered her veil again, and nobody noticed the start she gave as she recognised his weather-beaten features beneath the peaked cap.

"You are, I understand, the driver of a taxi plying for hire?" the Coroner asked in his most businesslike manner.

"That's correct, sir. On the night of the murder I picked up a fare—a lady—in Ebury Street. She was closely veiled, and carried a bag, and seemed a bit upset and flurried. I was taken aback when she gave me the name of the place to take her to—a public house in the main road down Shoreditch way."

"She did not look the sort of woman who would frequent such places?"

"No, sir. But she didn't go near the 'Dewdrop'—I saw 'er turn off to the left. She told me to wait—and came back running and in about an hour, near as I can guess—without the bag."

"You are sure of that?"

"Quite—noticed it pertickler,"—with confidence.

"Would you know the lady again?"

The man shook his head. "No, sir—I didn't see 'er face. She was tall—and 'er things was all black."

"Would you know the bag again?"

"I'm not sure—I might."

A selection of bags was put before him. He looked at them, laid his finger on a shabby grey one.

"That's it, I think, sir," he said triumphantly.

"Quite right. This is the bag found by the murdered man. It is a good thing you came forward, as it is evident that the mysterious woman seen running away from 63, is the one who engaged your vehicle."

"Thought I'd better," he said, "seeing as it was in the neighbourhood, and she behaving so queer like. Wouldn't tell me where to take her back—dropped her in Ebury Street, and saw her turn into Eaton Square—and that's all I know," and Thomas Curlew prepared to retire.

"One moment," the Coroner said. "Was there no distinguishing feature about this woman?—you did not see her face at all?—nothing about her struck you especially?"

"No, sir, 'cept her eyes—they was like burning coals through the black stuff over her face."

The taxi man stepped down. Nancy drew a breath of relief—no one connected her with this veiled woman—no one ever would. She was surely safe now.

The Coroner intimating that he had no more questions to ask, the inquest was adjourned until the next day.

Outside there was a great crush. It was self separated from her companions, and elbowed by a little coterie of dwellers in Paradise Court, all talking at the top of their voices. Jemima Gubbins, the heroine of the hour, was prominent among them—relating her views of the proceedings in her usual free and picturesque manner.

She was close to Nancy, and suddenly her eyes opened widely.

"What's up?—seed a ghost?" a friend asked.

"Strike me blind if I didn't see the green image wot the gal w'o ran out of the 'ouse was wearing," cried Jemima.

"Where—where?" the excited chorus rang out, and suspicious glances were cast all round.

"I—dunno—it sort o' flashed into sight—it's gone again now."

"Garn, Jemima—you're dreaming."

"No, I wasn't, neither,"—defiantly. "Know I saw'd it."

Nancy was too much occupied in steering a way to the motor, beside which Lord Ardgowan was standing, to catch this speech. Without a thought to any possible harm accruing from it, she had attached the jade ornament to her bangle again. During the Coroner's inquest the gold bangle that held it had slipped up her arm completely out of sight—now it dangled over her black-gloved hand for all to see.

"Come on, Jemima, you've got it on yer brain."

"Clear off," responded Miss Gubbins. "I ain't a fool—I saw that there image a minute ago: it can't be far off—I'm a-going to 'ave a look. Give an eye to Ma, Gertie—shan't be long."

Jemima, without further words, plunged into the crowd, with her sharp eyes very alert indeed, darting hither and thither.

"Dear me, Nancy, where have you been?" Lady Haversham said, as she saw the girl. "Tony and I were quite alarmed. Let us get home at once. What a blessing we shan't have any more bother! Such nonsense, making you come. Where is the car, Tony?"

"Here it is."

Lord Ardgowan handed both ladies into it, and they drove off.

And none of them noticed Jemima Gubbins.

"Found yer himage?" Gertie's mocking voice asked in her ear.

"Yus—I 'ave," Jemima said positively.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE SILVER GIRDLE.

"Wake up, Nancy—it's your wedding day, dear child."

Lady Haversham gently shook the bride by the shoulder, wondering somewhat at her deep slumber. Her thoughts flew back to the night before her own wedding day, when she had hardly closed her eyes. Nancy apparently was not affected at all—she could sleep—and sleep well. The bottle on the washhand-stand told no tales of the double doses swallowed by Miss Chevenix with unfailing regularity during the last few days.

Very slowly the girl's eyes opened; she sat up with a start.

"Oh, how glad I am to be awake!" she cried. "I had such a horrible dream."

"Dreams are all nonsense. Here is your breakfast—and heaps of letters—one from Tony on the top," Lady Haversham answered, wondering at Nancy's pale face.

"I don't believe I'm hungry, dear," the bride said, surveying the dainty tray the maid was placing on the table by the bedside.

"You must eat," her ladyship said, "or you'll look yellow—white satin is very trying in daylight, and unless you take a good meal, Tony will wonder why you're not looking your best."

"What sort of a day is it?" asked Nancy, turning over her letters.

"Raining—but perhaps it will clear," Lady Haversham said. "Lilla is exclaiming with delight over the diamond pendant Tony has given her—really, his gifts to the bridesmaids are princely."

"Oh, he has plenty of money—and is very generous," Nancy cried her dull eyes brightening.

"He is a man in a hundred—nay, thousand and you're the very luckiest of girls to have won him. Tony is a husband to be proud of—do you love him, Nancy?"

"With all my heart and soul—I would die for him gladly, if it were necessary What makes you ask me that question?"

"Once or twice lately I have fancied that you were not as happy as you might be. I wondered if you regretted your choice."

"Regretted? Lady Haversham, I've thanked God on my knees every night since he asked me to marry him. I adore Tony—if I lost him now—" Nancy's gesture was more explicit than any words could have been.

"It only shows how foolish I was," the other woman said. "I think you're a little out of sorts, and a change will do you good."

"Yes, I hope so. I—haven't felt well lately."

"I'll leave you to your letters in peace." Lady Haversham said. "There is no necessity for you to get up yet."

She rustled softly away. Nancy opened her lover's letter, and read with quickened pulses the passionate and tender words it contained. She pressed the paper to her lips and kissed it—his hand had rested on it.

"My darling—my darling," she said half aloud. "Oh, Tony, I'll make you so happy. I'll be the best wife in the whole world. You shall never, never regret marrying me. Oh, God—if I could only undo the past—wipe it out for ever!" She burst into tears, but quickly checked them, fearing to make her eyes red. Then, with a quiet resolution that characterised Nancy Chevenix, she forced herself to eat a good breakfast.

Pushing the tray away with relief, she took up her remaining letters. They were of no importance and small interest, except one from Augustus Brown, on highly scented pink paper, written in his exquisitely neat writing, and full of honest good wishes for her happiness.

"If ever you want a friend or any help, you've only to tell yours truly and he's at your service," ended the letter.

Nancy laid it down with a smile. Mr. Brown was to be at the wedding; he had received and accepted a special invitation, and announced his intention of "doing her credit."

"He is such a good sort," Miss Chevenix murmured. "Why are not all men like him and Tony?"

She found a letter unopened that had slipped beneath the silken eiderdown unnoticed. The envelope was an ordinary business one, with a typewritten address. It did not look in the least interesting, and yet it startled Nancy more than any she had yet received.

She read it half a dozen times, her head whirling.

"Circumstantial evidence has hanged more than one innocent person. If you would escape the consequences of your own folly, trust implicitly the woman who brings you the silver girdle."

There was no beginning—no address, and no signature—not the slightest indication of the sender of this extraordinary epistle.

White as death, Nancy remained sitting up in bed repeating the mysterious and fear inspiring words over and over again.

"Circumstantial evidence has hanged more than one innocent person—"

"What could it mean? Was her visit to Sholto Devane discovered?

Unable to remain still, Nancy sprang out of bed and huddled on a dressing-gown.

"Trust implicitly the woman who brings you the silver girdle."

With staring eyes the unhappy girl collapsed into a chair. She had thought herself safe—and now—and now—

Outside the rain pattered steadily against the closed windows, inside everything was warm and bright, a pink and white nest any girl would love the fire leaped and crackled merely Slowly everything faded from Nancy's sight and, with a pitiful moan, she sank senseless to the floor.

The letter fluttered from her hand on to the hearth, and when a few minutes later the maid opened the door, the sudden draught blew the thin sheet of paper on to the fire, where it was quickly reduced to ashes.

The alarmed servant's screams brought Lady Haversham, followed by Lilla. While they were all busy over Nancy, Miss Dudley diligently examined the letters on the bed, with not the slightest satisfaction.

"Something must have made her faint so suddenly," Lilla observed. "Some fright—"

"Don't be absurd—no one has been near her," Lady Haversham retorted. "It is just a case of nerves. Go downstairs, Lilla—she's coming to—and the fewer people in the room the better."

Nancy's big haunted eyes opened at last.

(Continued on page 10.)

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PREMATURE OLD AGE

...st vigour, lost memory, and lost ...terest in life is often traceable to ...illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

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. . . . is typical of the majority of European children in India, but is a sure warning to you that his blood is suffering from climatic effects, which, if neglected, are likely to lead to serious consequences.

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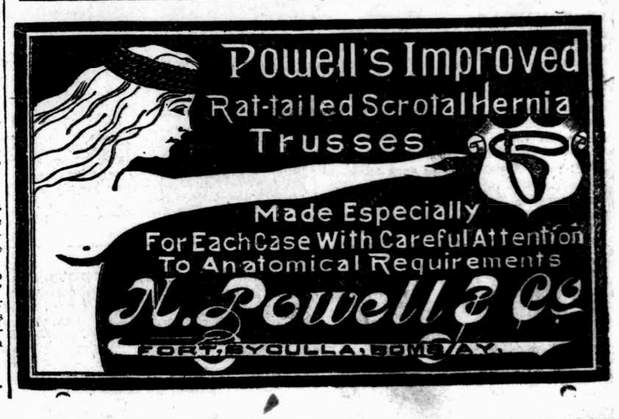

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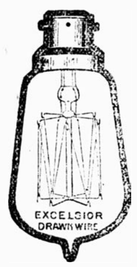

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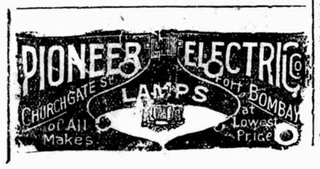

WAS SHE JUSTIFIED ?

(Continued from Page 9.)

"The letter!" she gasped.
"What letter, dearest? Here they are." her puzzled and alarmed companion said.
"No—no—the typewritten letter."
Nancy pushed aside the offered smelling salts, and rose unsteadily.
"I'm quite all right—just a little giddy. I want that letter."
She searched, assisted by the elder woman. No sign of any typewritten letter was to be found.
"I—couldn't have dreamed it," Nancy said.
"Here is an envelope typewritten," observed her ladyship, delving beneath the bed—"but nothing inside. Are you sure there was a letter, Nancy?—and how did it upset you so?"
"It—frightened me," the girl muttered. Then she tried to speak lightly. "My nerves are all to pieces—it must have been meant for a joke."
"Quite likely. Are you better—or shall I send for a doctor?"
"I'm quite all right now. What is the time?—past twelve? I shall soon be thinking of dressing."
Nancy was feverishly gay now, with two scarlet spots on her white cheeks. "I must do Tony credit," she went on. "My beautiful diamond chain, how it will glitter!—and the Ardgowan pearls,—Why, they'll hardly show, the lace veil is so thick! Just fancy, all the Ardgowan brides have worn that lace veil—it's worth thousands but in my opinion a plain Brussels net would be more becoming."
So she chattered on, glancing perpetually at the clock. A maid began to lay out the beautiful wedding dress.
"Spotless as snow— the sign of purity, exactly suitable for Tony's bride," Nancy said. "I shall look so nice on General Fraser's arm, he is such a handsome old man."
An uncle of Lady Haversham's was to give away the bride. The ceremony was to be a very brilliant and dignified one—the Ardgowan marriage was the wedding of the season—the church would be crowded with distinguished guests. Everything was to be on the most lavish scale, compatible with good taste.
Lilla had retired to don her own pretty gown. Lady Haversham lingered, very much puzzled by Nancy's behaviour, and trying to excuse it on the grounds of natural nervousness suitable to the occasion.
A maid knocked, and appeared in answer to a quick, "Come in."
"If you please, there is someone from Madame Frances'—she has brought a silver girdle that is to go on the wedding gown—"
"Silver girdle!"
The words broke from Nancy's lips in a whisper.
"If you would escape the consequences of your own folly, trust implicitly the woman who brings you the silver girdle."
Into her mind rushed the strange words of warning.
"There must be some mistake." It was Lady Haversham speaking. "The dress is complete."
Nancy turned round. "It is all right," she said.
"There are two of them, miss," the maid said. "The elder of them says her instructions are to assist you on with the gown."
"Yes—I. . . a silver girdle—would—be uncommon I thought."
"I believe you are right." Lady Haversham examined the gown thoughtfully. "Madame Frances does not generally take this trouble—I suppose." she laughed, "they are anxious you shall look your very best, and do not trust my maid's ministrations. Show them up, please. I'll leave you, Nancy—it's getting late—we shall have to hurry. My dearest child, are you really all right? You look—queer."
"Yes—yes. Thank you a thousand times for all your goodness to me."
Nancy kissed her tenderly—then turned round to meet the woman who brought her the silver girdle.

* * * * *

"The church looks nice."
"Very. Lady Haversham has such good taste. Here comes the bridegroom—I wouldn't mind marrying him myself."
"Miss Chevenix is lucky"
So whispered the assembled guests.
Lord Ardgowan, accompanied by his best man, stood waiting; Nancy was a trifle late. Lady Haversham glanced over her shoulder rather anxiously, then her face cleared—the bride had arrived. The choir who were to precede her up the church, were taking their places, their clear voices rose softly on the scented air.
Leaning on General Fraser's arm came the much envied and much talked of bride—tall and slender, her head drooping, as was only natural, her face hidden by the costly white mist of the famous lace veil.
Lord Ardgowan turned and took a few paces towards her, his face lighting up wonderfully. Lilla, immediateiy behind Nancy, bit her lip—how fond of her he was, anyone could see that.
There was a little bustle as everybody took their places. Several high dignitaries of the Church were to perform the ceremony. The service was about to begin.
Suddenly the silence was rudely broken—somewhere down at the bottom of the church an unseemly disturbance was in progress. Heads were turned as three or four men tramped with every appearance of haste, up the aisle.
One of them laid a possessive hand on the bride.
"Anne Chevenix," he said in a loud voice, "I arrest you for the murder of Sholto Devane, and must warn you that anything you may say will be used in evidence against you."
Lady Haversham uttered a scream, as her eyes wandered over the silent bride standing under the canopy of flowers.
"Turn back her veil," she cried.
It was Lilla who twitched aside the filmy lace. The face thus exposed was *not* Nancy's—it was the face of a perfect stranger!

(To be continued on Sunday, the 3rd February, 1918.)

*The previous instalments appeared in our issues of 20th, 23rd and 27th instant.

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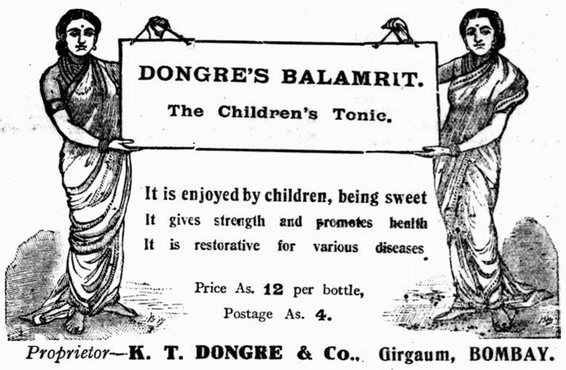
P.S.—For Sale at Reasonable cheap prices complete sets of Encyclopaedia Britannica. 11th Edn. Ridpath's History of the World.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It is restorative for various diseases
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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 29.

No rain has been fallen in India. Fresh disturbance appeared in Persia and is advancing eastwards.

Forecast:—Dry weather.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 28th Jan. 1918.

Means of Observations taken at 7 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.906	Inches
Temperature of Air	77.4	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.7	"
Dew Point	69.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.765	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	2.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	84.2	"
Minimum do.	69.7	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,ESE,W	
Movement of Wind do. do.	104	miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. The depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER, Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Week	Day of Month	LOW WATER, Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.		Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues	29	m 0 37	28 9	29	m	6 44	17 1
Wed.	30	0 39	26 7			6 26	16 17
		m 1 2	25 6	30	m	7 12	17 8
Thur.	31	m 1 25	24 0	31	m	7 40	17 4
	Feb	1 49	23 2	Feb.		7 10	18 7
Fri	1	m 1 48	27 6	1	m	8 9	17 9
		2 12	25 8			7 48	18 11
Sat.	2	m 2 12	26 11	2	m	8 40	18 0
		2 48	25 2			8 10	19 10
Sun.	3	m 2 38	26 4	3	m	9 15	18 3
		3 24	24 7			8 53	20 10
Mon.	4	m 3 10	25 8	4	m	10 1	18 6
		4 30	24 2			9 40	21 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Jan.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
"	29 (Tuesday)	" 7h 14m	" 6h 30m.
"	30 (Wednesday)	" 7h 14m	" 6h 30m
"	31 (Thursday	" 7h 14m	" 6h 31m
Feb.	1 (Friday)	" 7h 13m	" 6h 32m.
"	2 (Saturday)	" 7h 13m	" 6h. 32m.
"	3 (Sunday)	" 7h. 13m	" 6h 33m
"	4 (Monday)	" 7h. 12m	" 6h 33m.

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h	m
Last Quarter	Feb. 1918	4	1	23.0 p.m.
New Moon	"	11	3	34.6 p.m.
First Quarter	"	18	6	26.9 p.m.
Full Moon	"	26	3	46.0 a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 29th January, 1918, was 30.142 Inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 29th January, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal. Day temperature is in excess in the south-west Punjab; night temperature is below normal generally.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is much drier than usual. Night temperature is below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is below the average in east Rajputana; night temperature is in considerable defect over the whole division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below the average except in the south of Kathiawar. Night temperature is in excess at Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south-west and are clear elsewhere. Humidity and day temperature are below the average generally. Night temperature is in defect in the northern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the south Konkan. Night temperature is above the average in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is below normal in south Hyderabad. Night temperature is above the average in the north of the division.

General Remarks.—No rain is reported and weather continues fine.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8, a m. on TUESDAY, the 29th of January 1918.

STATIONS		Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Departr. 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—							
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muscat (28th Jan.)	..	75.2	63.1	76	..	2.46	+0.10
Do. (29th Jan.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Multan	..	73.8	40.9	62	..	0.01	—0.62
Rawalpindi	..	66.8	30.9	62	..	4.50	+0.88
Lahore	..	69.8	35.7	75	..	0.15	—1.30
Hissar	..	69.7	28.7	54	..	0.49	..
Ambala	..	68.7	41.1	62	..	1.14	—1.29
Delhi	..	66.6	44.0	54	..	0.53	—1.40
UNITED PROVINCES—							
Agra	..	68.0	42.1	33	..	1.00	+0.08
Mainpuri	..	69.8	42.1	46	..	0.52	—0.70
Jhansi	..	72.6	40.8	47	..	0.09	—0.94
Cawnpore	..	72.0	44.8	50	..	0.42	—0.68
Allahabad	..	72.3	44.8	44	..	0.30	—0.97
SIND AND RAJPUTANA		75.7	34.2	55	..	0.02	—0.46
Jacobabad	..	76.1	51.7	38	..	0	—0.74
Karachi	..	68.4	53.7	60	..	0.25	—0.54
Ajmer	..	71.5	36.1	53	..	0.32	—0.61
Jaipore	..	71.6	43.8	40	..	0	—0.54
Kotah	..	70.5	48.4	16	..	0.12	—0.51
Mount Abu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA							
Wagr—	..	75.8	44.1	54	..	0	—0.20
Bhuj	..	70.3	39.5	61	..	0	—0.10
Dwarka	..	69.4	53.6	63	..	0	—0.41
Veraval	..	82.8	53.8	21	..	0	—0.31
Rajkot	..	82.8	52.8	46	..	0	—0.32
Bhavnagar Para	..	89.5	60.3	46	..	0	—0.23
Surat	..	83.7	57.1	22	..	0	—0.21
Ahmedabad	..	82.0	45.0	35	..	0	—0.39
Deesa	..	75.1	45.6	24	..	0	—0.55
Neemuch	..	69.3	50.1	39	..	0	—0.69
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—							
Jubbulpore	..	72.1	43.7	61	..	0.90	—0.51
Saugor	..	71.6	46.9	37	..	0	—1.01
Hoshangabad	..	73.1	50.2	52	0.01	0.01	—1.20
Khandwa	..	79.2	56.1	39	..	0.04	—0.99
Akola	..	80.7	60.6	51	..	0.13	—1.32
Amraoti	..	80.8	62.5	39	..	0.03	—1.40
Nagpur	..	82.4	57.0	35	..	0.16	—1.42
Chanda	..	85.5	58.0	54	..	0.07	—1.21
Raipur	..	77.7	54.4	49	..	0.98	+0.07
KONKAN—							
Bombay	..	84.2	71.1	85	..	0	—0.54
Ratnagiri	..	89.7	70.1	51	..	0.99	+0.32
Marmugao	..	85.5	68.9	74	..	5.95	+4.78
Karwar	..	92.1	67.0	77	..	1.10	—0.84
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—							
Malegaon	..	88.0	57.0	47	..	1.40	+0.63
Ahmednagar	..	84.9	58.5	58	..	3.00	+1.92
Poona	..	89.4	60.3	65	..	3.87	+2.80
Sholapur	..	87.2	62.7	51	..	0.65	—0.83
Bijapur	..	84.8	63.4	53	..	1.11	—0.09
Belgaum	..	82.5	58.3	56	..	5.69	+3.73
Aurangabad	..	85.2	64.3	47	..	0.38	—0.67
Nizamabad (Indur)	..	88.0	63.8	42	..	0.14	—0.89
Hyderabad	..	80.8	62.0	74	..	2.29	+1.02
MALABAR AND CEYLON							
Mangalore	..	93.2	67.7	58	..	2.41	—0.94
Calicut	..	86.8	69.1	62	..	7.27	+1.00
Cochin	..	91.7	69.7	61	..	15.31	+6.80
Colombo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—							
Masulipatam	..	82.5	69.0	93	..	12.19	+5.97
Bellary	..	85.5	61.5	81	..	2.72	+0.53
Cuddapah	..	87.6	64.5	82	..	5.44	+0.89
Madras	..	84.2	67.8	90	..	20.14	+0.27
Bangalore	..	79.2	52.3	73	..	2.41	—1.18
Coimbatore	..	86.0	61.4	87	..	7.12	+2.20
Trichinopoly	..	87.7	65.7	82	..	7.61	—0.53
Negapatam	..	83.2	75.2	78	..	36.91	+8.53

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